

## Krenz visits Moscow

**MOSCOW (AP)** — East German leader Egon Krenz flew Tuesday to Moscow for talks with President Mikhail Gorbachev, the architect of a reform plan known as glasnost. Krenz, 56, is the largest opposition group encouraged by Gorbachev's announced reforms and predicted change would come to the neighboring hardline Communist state. The official Soviet news agency TASS said Krenz was met in Moscow by Politburo member Alexander Yakovlev and by Valentin Falin, the head of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's International Department. East Germany's ADN news agency reported Krenz would meet with Gorbachev Wednesday and later would hold a news conference. It said he would visit Poland Thursday for talks with Polish Communist Party leader Mieczyslaw Rakowski, President Wojciech Jaruzelski and non-Communist Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki, ADN said. Krenz, named party leader two weeks ago, has initiated a new era of openness that would have been unthinkable under his predecessor, 77-year-old Erich Honecker. In West Germany, the mass-circulation Bild newspaper reported that Honecker's wife, Margot, had lost her post as education minister.

# Jordan Times

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## Israeli army ends Beit Sahour siege

**BEIT SAHOUR**, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — The Israeli army Tuesday removed roadblocks and ended a six-week campaign of confirmation raids designed to break a Palestinian tax rebellion in this West Bank town.

Elsewhere in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, masked assailants killed a nurse who worked at a hospital in the Gaza Strip and wounded her sister, accusing the women of helping the occupation authorities identify nprising activists, reports quoted by the AP said.

Reuters quoting local residents reported that the women killed in the Gaza Strip was suspected of "immoral behaviour."

Suraia Ahmad Al Qadi, 22, died immediately after the axe attack Monday night near Rafah in southern Gaza. Her sister Sumiya Ahmad Al Qadi, 19, was in critical condition, doctors at Ahi hospital told Reuters.

The operation in Beit Sahour was the army's first concentrated show of force designed to break a Palestinian tax boycott. The Palestinian civil disobedience campaign has been a key element of a 22-month-old uprising.

Beit Sahour, a town of 10,000 near Bethlehem and the site of the Biblical Shepherds' Field, has been a stronghold of the boycott.

As soldiers removed their blockade, about 300 to 400 of defiant residents took to the streets proclaiming victory. They celebrated signing the Palestinian anthem, "Biladi, Biladi."

One celebrant said, "We stood up to the army, and we won." Israel's West Bank military "governor," Shaike Erez, also claimed victory saying he was "convinced the tax rebellion is broken," Israel radio reported.

During the six-week closure of the town, foreign diplomats, church leaders and journalists were barred from entering the town as were most other non-residents.

In the raids, soldiers seized property valued at \$3 million shekels (\$1.5 million) from 398 debtors, an army communique said. It said 33 motor vehicles along with cash and money in bank accounts were seized in lieu of taxes.

Forty debtors were arrested and 35 of them were indicted. Of these, four were sentenced to pay a 6,000 shekel (\$3,000) fine or serve 180 days in jail, the army said.

The English-language Jerusalem Post put the arrest total at 60.

The army communique claimed the raid was a success, saying tax boycotters elsewhere in the West Bank came forward to pay debts during the operation.

Despite the formal end of the raid, the communique said, the military government "stresses that tax collection and the en-

forcement of law and order in Beit Sahour and (West Bank) will continue in the future as planned."

An Israeli attorney has accused Israeli police in Bethlehem of lying about the fatal shooting of a Palestinian youth last Thursday, the Jerusalem Post reported.

In a letter to the Bethlehem police commander, attorney Avraham Gal quoted witnesses as saying a policeman shot Karim D'aamsel, 18, in the neck at point-blank range after he obeyed their orders to stop.

His father witnessed the shooting, Gal said.

The Post said Gal demanded that police investigate the incident and suspend the officer involved.

In Gaza Tuesday, troops demolished the home of a Palestinian arrested in July.

A military spokesman said Saleh Ahmad Naqa, 25, is suspected of organising uprising activity and attacking alleged Palestinian collaborators.

During the uprising, soldiers have destroyed more than 220 houses and sealed at least 100 others, according to army figures.

The house destructions have been criticised by the U.S. government and human rights groups as a form of collective punishment and a violation of due process. Since most suspects involved have not been tried before houses are destroyed.

at Israel's request. But, he told the Associated Press in an interview Monday: "I don't anticipate we will have definitive answers—either yes or no—before I get back from Australia."

He said Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens may be travelling in Asia during the period, and "We may continue to talk." But, Baker added: "I would guide you off of looking for either a make or Break on this thing before the trip is over."

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has hinted he might cancel a planned visit to the United States next month if President George Bush refused to meet him.

Relations between U.S. and Israel have been strained in recent weeks over the Baker formula for Palestinian-Israeli talks which Israel has declined to accept.

Asked if he would make his mid-November visit even if Bush declined to meet him, Shamir told Israel Television Monday: "It depends."

He said Washington still had not informed him of a definite time for a meeting with Bush, but

to the television he still had not decided to cancel his trip.

The authoritative Israeli newspaper Haaretz reported that Shamir was likely to cancel his trip within a few days if the White House failed to respond to the right-wing leader's request for a meeting.

Vice-Premier Shimon Peres has accused Shamir's Likud party of wasting time by avoiding a decision on the five-point formula proposed by Baker.

Peres said there was "almost pathetic" quibbling over the terms for the proposed talks with Palestinians in Cairo over elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Shamir and Arens have objected to two of the five points and asked Baker to amend them to give Israel a veto over the Palestinian delegates and to ensure the talks cover only Israel's election proposals.

"The government of Israel never decided to reject Baker's initiative and never decided to accept it," said Peres, head of the Labour Party, junior partner in Israel's coalition cabinet.

that a Lebanese official has the courage to bear such a grave responsibility," it said in a clear reference to Aoun.

Aoun, who launched a "war of liberation" in March to oust the 33,000 Syrian troops from Lebanon, rejects the pact because it fails to guarantee the rapid withdrawal of the Syrian army.

But the accord has the support of all Christian parties, militias and religious leaders, including Sfeir.

Arab League envoy Lakhdar Brahimi contacted because officials for a sixth day to prepare for parliament to convene by Nov. 7 to elect a head of state.

There was no indication when or where parliament might meet. Lebanon was left without a president when deputies failed to choose a successor to outgoing President Amin Gemayel in September last year.

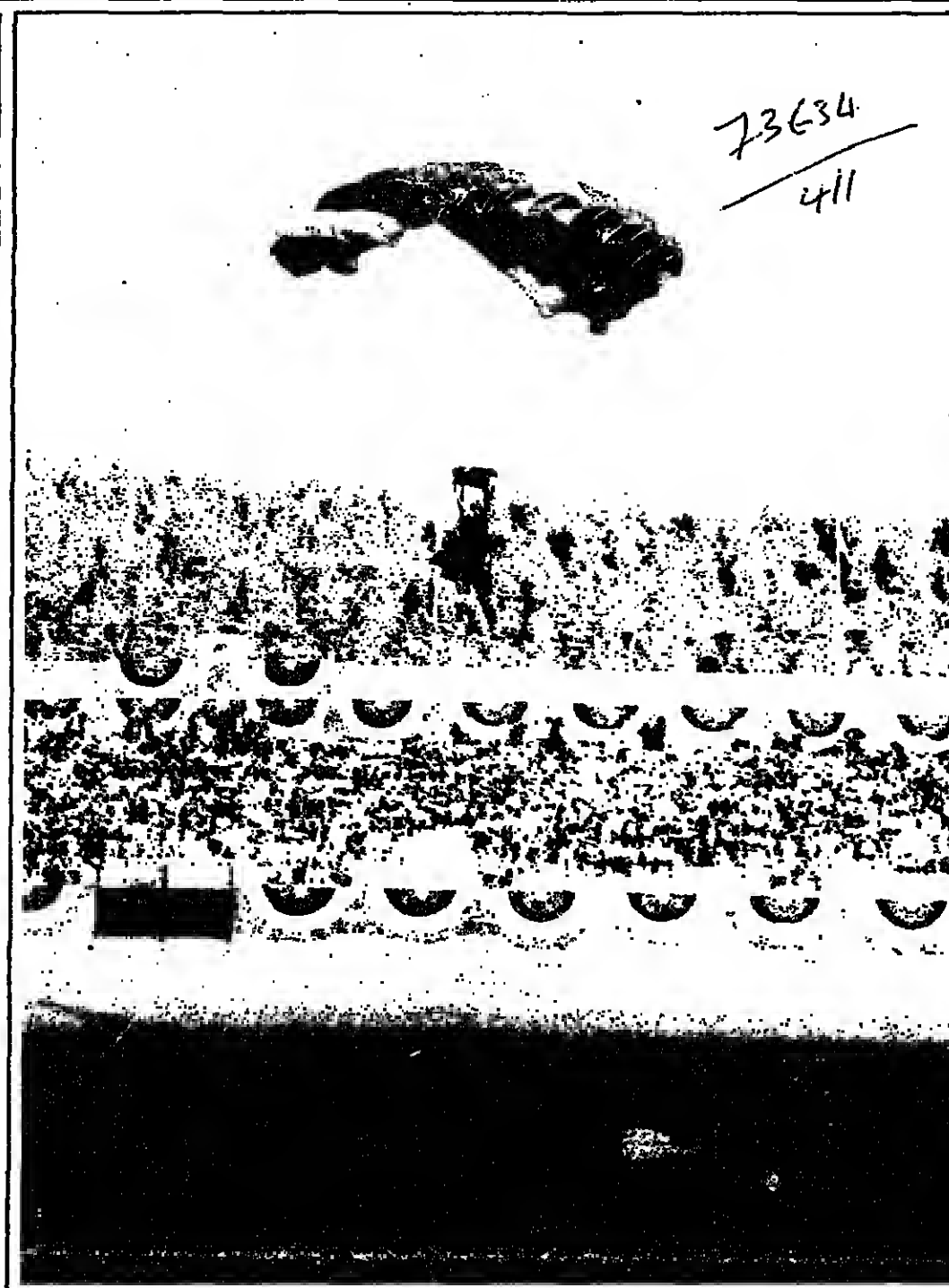
In Damascus, acting Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini told reporters after talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that he would announce a date and venue for the session after he returned to Beirut and conferred with Ibrahim.

The source close to Aoun, head of a military cabinet vying for power with a Syrian-backed, civilian government, ruled out presidential elections in line with the accord agreed by deputies in Taif, Saudi Arabia, last week.

"There will be no presidential elections," the source told Reuters.

He said Aoun, who commands 15,000 mainly Christian troops, was considering several ways of blocking an election, including dissolving parliament and declaring a state of emergency.

The right-wing Falange party, led by George Saadeh, one of the 58 deputies who signed the pact, said dissolving parliament would



**MILITARY SPORTS FESTIVAL:** His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday attended a major military sports festival held at the Al Hussein Youth City. The festival included a number of sporting events, including tug of war, free jumping, taekwon do and other competitions. The festival was also attended by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah

Ibn Al Hussein, Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Mudar Badran, King Hussein's political advisor Adnan Abn Odeh, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and senior government officials.

## Maronite clerics warn Aoun of partition

**BEIRUT (Agencies)** — Maronite Christian clerics warned Christian army commander Michel Aoun Tuesday that his rejection of an Arab-sponsored peace agreement could lead to the partition of war-torn Lebanon.

But a source close to Aoun said he would block any attempt by parliament to elect a new president, the next stage in implementing the plan.

The clerics said in a statement: "The accord has divided the Lebanese into those rejecting it and those endorsing it... this division in views has its great dangers, which if not contained, can lead the country to partition."

It was issued after a three-hour meeting chaired by Lebanon's highest Maronite religious leader, Patriarch Nasrallah Butros Sfeir, at his seat in Bkirki, northeast of Beirut.

"Partition will destroy Lebanon... and we don't want to think

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The right-wing Falange party, led by George Saadeh, one of the 58 deputies who signed the pact, said dissolving parliament would

be "unconstitutional and destroy the foundations of the Lebanese republic."

"The Lebanese election is the last opportunity to save Lebanon. We call on all deputies to help ensure a successful election," it said in a statement.

Some legislative sources said Aoun, named by Gemayel to lead an interim government, was not empowered to dissolve parliament because his duties were limited to ensuring the election of a president.

Others said his administration was the only executive power entrusted with the powers of the president, which included the right to dissolve the assembly.

The pact, backed by Arah and other foreign powers, would transfer power from the Maronite Christian president to a Christian-Muslim cabinet led by a Sunni Muslim prime minister.

Syrian troops would gradually

pull back to eastern Lebanon but a decision on their total withdrawal would be left until two years after the political reforms are enacted.

Arah League Secretary General Chadli Klihi ended talks in Syria Tuesday.

Officials said Klihi met Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam before flying on to Tunis.

Gemayel, Lebanon's last president, backed the Arab plan but objected to Syria's continued military presence.

In his first statement since Lebanese parliamentarians signed the accord in Taif, Gemayel praised the agreement's provisions for political reforms.

"Without doubt, the Taif accord constitutes an important breakthrough on the road to peace," he said in a statement issued in Paris, where he has lived since his mandate as president ended in November 1983.

## PFLP claims suicide 'boat bomb' attack

**BEIRUT (Agencies)** — A Palestinian group claimed responsibility Tuesday for blowing up an Israeli gunship off the Lebanese coast.

"Our naval forces belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) — the unit of Martyr Wadiah Haddad — destroyed and sank an Israeli Zionist gunship with all its crew in the area of Ras Al Naqura," said a PFLP spokesman in Beirut.

An Israeli army spokesman said an Arab guerrilla was killed and three Israeli soldiers wounded Monday in a clash off the coast of Lebanon between a boat and an Israeli gunship.

Abu Ali Mustafa, deputy leader of the PFLP, told Reuters in Damascus his group would step up military activities to support the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"These operations will continue until the achievement of all our people's rights," he said in his office in the Syrian capital.

He said PFLP naval forces

blew up and sank the Israeli military and one of the group's fighters was killed.

Israeli officials said one of its Dvora class gunships was unharmful in a suicide raid by a Palestinian in a fishing boat. The attacker blew himself up and a gunboat crewman was wounded and two scratched by flying wreckage.

Explosives-loaded cars, trucks and donkeys have been used in previous suicide attacks against Israeli targets but Israeli sources said it was the first such operation at sea.

The incident took place at nightfall off the Lebanese border town of Naqura.

"The vessel was fired to identify itself, the Israelis asked in the air, the vessel continued to advance in the direction of the Israeli naval vessel and blew itself up," one military source said.

He said the guerrilla vessel was clearly in sight when the blast shook the Israeli gunship but caused no apparent damage.

## Baker says no showdown or deadline for Mideast talks

**WASHINGTON (Agencies)** — Contrary to reports of deadlines and imminent showdowns, Secretary of State James Baker says he does not expect a "make-or-break" decision on Middle East negotiations while he is on an eight-day visit to Australia.

Baker was to leave late Tuesday for talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and also to attend a meeting in Canberra of 12 nations considering the formation of a new economic compact to foster free trade and an open-market system.

Known as the Pacific Basin initiative, it has Baker's support as timely because the United States is boosting trade with Asia to new heights. Trade has more than tripled in 10 years to \$280 billion in 1988, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

Ten Asian nations, but not China, Taiwan or Hong Kong, are attending, along with the United States and Canada. Some, especially Japan, have been accused at times of protectionist policies.

As he prepared to depart, Baker said he was reviewing his five-point proposal for Mideast talks

at Israel's request. But, he told the Associated Press in an interview Monday: "I don't anticipate we will have definitive answers—either yes or no—before I get back from Australia."

He said Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens may be travelling in Asia during the period, and "We may continue to talk." But, Baker added: "I would guide you off of looking for either a make or Break on this thing before the trip is over."

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Asked if he would make his mid-November visit even if Bush declined to meet him, Shamir told Israel Television Monday: "It depends."

He said Washington still had not informed him of a definite time for a meeting with Bush, but

## Ozal elected president despite rival boycott

**ANKARA (R)** — A half-empty parliament elected Prime Minister Turgut Ozal as Turkey's first civilian president in three decades Tuesday after a bitter vote boycotted by opposition parties.

Left and right-wing opposition politicians vowed to use all constitutional means to oust Ozal, who polls say is rejected by seven out of 10 Turks.

Ozal takes office Nov. 9, succeeding former General Kenan Evren who led the 1980-83 military clampdown that crushed political extremist violence of the late 1970s.

Ozal won 263 votes in the 450-seat parliament, where his Motherland Party has 285 seats, giving him the straight majority needed to win in the third round of balloting.

Opposition leaders charged that Motherland was using an outdated majority to foist an unpopular leader on the inflation-plagued country and fear he will politicise the traditionally non-partisan presidency.

"I will work with all my power to maintain national unity," Ozal, 62, told cheering Motherland deputies in the parliament chamber.

"We have entered the era of the controversial presidency... it will be a continuation of his prime ministry," Deniz Baykal, deputy leader of the chief opposition Social Democrat Populist Party, told reporters.

Ozal's victory ends an era since the founding of the republic in 1923 when an elite of soldier-bureaucrats dominated Turkey. The only other civilian president, Celal Bayar, was overthrown by a 1960 coup after 10 years as head of state.

"I believe a new, enlightened path will be opened. Where I am heading, you must see a different Ozal," the new president said in a farewell speech to Motherland deputies.

Ozal's sole opponent, 77-year-old party colleague Fethi Celikbas, took 14 votes. Eight ballot papers were blank.

Deputy Prime Minister Ali Bozer is expected to succeed Ozal as caretaker premier until a Motherland congress in mid-November decides who will become the new party leader.

Party sources say Ozal will ultimately choose his successor.

Ozal polled Motherland deputies Tuesday on 18 possible



Turgut Ozal

names but kept the result secret. The party is split between feuding pro-Islamic, conservative and liberal factions.

"We have a tough period ahead for the party. Everyone has put his name forward and its trying to get chosen," said Kaya Erdem, a former deputy premier who fell out with Ozal in 1988.

Ozal is credited with transforming Turkey's economy in six years of power since 1983, boosting exports, ending chronic payments deficits, lifting exchange controls, liberalising markets and freeing the business and banking climate.

## Algeria says over 700 injured in quake

**ALGIERS (Agencies)** — Algeria Tuesday revised sharply upwards the number of people wounded in last Sunday's powerful earthquake centred west of the capital.

A new official toll read on Algerian radio kept deaths unchanged at 23, but put the number of wounded 746, more than three times higher than earlier estimates.

Hundreds of families, especially in the reign of Al Nador, a farming village 65 kilometres west of Algiers, were left homeless.

The official daily Al Moudjahid estimated that three-quarters of the houses in Nador, which has a population of 7,000, were uninhabitable.

The Algerian news agency APS said a housing development with 45 houses in Sidi-Moussa, two kilometres from Nador, had been nearly completely destroyed.

APS quoted residents as saying the houses, built in 1974, crumbled because their walls and foundation pillars lacked iron reinforcing rods.

Victims of the earthquake protested Tuesday, 36 hours later, that the authorities reacted too slowly to their plight.

Algerian Radio said tents arrived in the devastated town of Al Nador, Monday night but stakes to put them up did not get there until Tuesday.

"Many families are still outdoors," said a radio reporter who visited the scene. Eight of the worst-hit families were still without food at mid-day, he said.

The Algerian news agency APS said demonstrators blocked roads in three towns, Sidi-Moussa, Sidi-Amar and Cherchell, obstructing the distribution of aid. It said talks were under way with local authorities to try to ease tensions.

The communist vanguard Socialist Party, in the first opposition response to the slowness of quake aid, said a comprehensive emergency plan should be implemented.

"The measures taken are insufficient, given the experience acquired by Algeria," a party statement said.

## King cables condolences to Benjedid

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of condolences to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid on the death and injuries caused by an earthquake that struck northern Algeria Sunday evening.

King Hussein expressed his sympathy and that of the Jordanian people and government over the tragic loss of life and requested the president to convey his condolences to the bereaved families. The King wished the Algerian people progress and prosperity.

On Monday, truckloads of anti-riot troops arrived in Nador to break up a demonstration which had blocked a national highway for five hours.

An Algerian Red Cross official told Reuters it had sent blankets and tents to the region. He called on companies and the people to help it to replenish its emergency stocks.



# Kabul wrests back control of Salang

KABUL (R) — Afghan troops wrested back control of the vital Salang Highway Tuesday after a devastating missile attack on guerrillas who had closed the road for nine days.

Some 100 trucks carrying food had arrived in the Afghan capital by nightfall Tuesday. Many more were expected on Wednesday along Kabul's lifeline to the Soviet Union.

The threat of ambush by fighters loyal to guerrilla commander Ahmad Shah Massoud had left more than 1,000 trucks carrying vital supplies stranded in the north of Afghanistan for more than a week, officials said earlier.

Afghan government spokesman Mohammad Amani said Tuesday more than 200 guerrillas had been killed by Soviet Scud missiles which raze an area several hundred metres around their point of impact — launched from bases in Kabul.

Troops first warned civilians living along the road to "separate themselves" from Massoud's men or be caught in the battle zone," Amani said.

"The government talked to the villagers, saying the road needed to be opened and that we ex-

pected them to isolate these men," Amani said.

Villagers complied and then the Scuds were fired, Amani said.

He said Massoud had earlier refused government offers of negotiations and denied claims made by the guerrilla leader that his forces had been attacked by planes flown by Soviet pilots as "baseless."

Prices of flour and fuel have soared in Kabul in recent days as Kabul residents hoarded supplies out of fear of a prolonged guerrilla blockade.

"God is great," said one Kabul man on hearing the Salang Highway had been opened.

None of the trucks to arrive Tuesday were carrying flour or fuel oil, however.

Kabul was virtually free of Mujahideen rockets attacks Tuesday, after three days of heavy bombardment that left at least 16 civilians dead. Two rockets fell in the capital but no casualties were reported.

In an effort to show government advances against the Mujahideen — who control most of the countryside in the east of the country — authorities took journalists by helicopter to a gorge in the Lalander area, 30 kilometres south of Kabul and newly-captured from guerrilla control.

An army platoon stationed in a former Mujahideen rocket base in the gorge showed off hundreds of captured rockets, shells, grenades, mines — and the severed head of a man they said had been a Saudi Arabian guerrilla fighting with the opposition.

The gorge was captured after 70 government troops, disguised in peasant dress, walked to the stronghold posing as fighters wanting to join forces with the Mujahideen. They then opened fire at close range, an officer at the site said.

Authorities are anxious to show morale as high among the Soviet-equipped army, after the Western predictions that it would crumble with the pullout of Soviet troops in February.

"As long as there is an Afghanistan, we will keep this valley," the officer said.



MAINTAINING VIGIL: Lebanese riot policemen checking cars in the Lebanese capital Beirut recently. Somehow this force, Squad 16, has remained intact with Muslim and Christian officers cooperating with each other.

## Italian doctor examines body in Libya

ROME (R) — Libyan authorities Monday allowed an Italian police doctor to examine the body of Roberto Ceccato who was killed last week during a wave of anti-Italian feeling in Tripoli, the Italian news agency AGI said.

The agency said Doctor Arturo Pozzo, accompanied by a senior police official and a forensic expert, arrived in the Libyan capital at the weekend to join an investigation into Ceccato's death.

Relations between Rome and Tripoli have been strained since Ceccato was shot dead and his body set on fire at the height of anti-Italian demonstrations coinciding with the anniversary of the Italian invasion of Libya in 1911.

The mood did not improve when Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi made threats against Italy on Italian television.

Qadhafi said Libya would step up demands for reparations from Rome for thousands of Libyans Tripoli says were killed, injured or deported during colonial rule from 1911 to 1943.

Italy says the claim was legally settled with the monarchy of King Idris, deposed by Qadhafi in 1969.

Nicola Simone, the head of the Italian Interior Ministry's internal section, said the results of the autopsy and the investigation into Ceccato's death would be made public when the three-man team returned to Rome.

## Bashir accuses Ethiopia of allowing SPLA attack

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudan's military strongman condemned the Ethiopian government for allowing Sudanese rebels to launch a cross-border assault that forced the army to abandon a town to the attackers.

In a Monday night speech, Lieutenant-General Omar Hassan Al Bashir characterised the attack on the border post Kurmuk as "unjustified ... aggression."

"Ethiopia has allowed the outlaws to launch their attack from its territory at a time when a peace delegation was about to leave for Addis Ababa to meet (the rebels) and while Sudan is using its good offices to mediate between Ethiopian and Eritrean factions," Bashir said.

The Ethiopian government denied that Sudanese rebels had used its territory to shell Kurmuk. An Ethiopian Foreign Ministry spokesman in Addis Ababa said Monday that the Sudan government's allegation was "utterly false and unfounded."

Ethiopia has been the main supporter of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in its 6½-year-old civil war in the south. It has provided financial and military support and allowed the rebels to maintain camps inside Ethiopia. Likewise, Ethiopia has accused Sudan of aiding Ethiopian rebels from the northern territories of Eritrea and Tigre.

In recent months, each country appeared to be moving towards accommodating the other by tapering off overt support.

Last weekend, Bashir's government announced a "tactical withdrawal" from Kurmuk, 600

kilometres southeast of Khartoum, after two weeks of intense shelling by rebels from inside Ethiopia. The rebels said they seized the town after the withdrawal.

It was the most serious breach of a de facto ceasefire in effect since April 1.

In his speech, Bashir said the rebel attack was "an unjustified act of aggression that reveals the confusion of Colonel Garang's movement and those behind it. The attack also reveals the movement's ill-intentions towards peace."

Renegade army Colonel John Garang is founder and leader of the rebel movement.

Sudan's new military regime, which overthrew Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's civilian government last June 30, has said since that it wants to end the ruinous civil war at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. One round of talks in August ended inconclusively with agreement to meet again but no date set.

Bashir said the government has taken "necessary measures to contain the situation militarily, politically and diplomatically."

While vowing to continue fighting "until we liberate every inch of our national territories," he called for patience to give the government time to seek a peaceful settlement.

The SPLA said Monday its forces had attacked Kurmuk from inside Sudan.

Its clandestine radio station said SPLA guerrillas, led by William Nyuan-Bandy, seized tanks, rocket launchers and heavy weapons as government troops fled.

## Turkey, Bulgaria agree to meet again

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Government ministers from Turkey and Bulgaria skirted the issue of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria on Monday but agreed to meet again here in November to discuss improving relations between their countries.

The only day of meetings, brought about by Kuwaiti mediation, ended in the evening. They were the first direct encounter between top officials from the two countries to try to resolve the dispute.

There are an estimated one million ethnic Turkish Muslims in Bulgaria, a third of whom fled to Turkey earlier this year to escape a forced assimilation drive in the Communist country.

The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, promoted the idea of the meeting during recent trips to Ankara, Turkey and Varna, Bulgaria in his capacity of chairman of the 46-nation Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

The organisation, of which Turkey is a member, has strongly condemned the Bulgarian practices.

A joint communiqué issued after the talks between Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Georgi Yordanov and Turkish Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz said "in light of the encouraging impression that developed during the talks, the two ministers decided to hold another meeting in Kuwait in 1989."

It said the delegations "reviewed the prospects of the necessary background and political will for conducting a dialogue to normalise Turkish-Bulgarian relations, which have been strained for the last few

years." The communiqué expressed the two countries' "deep appreciation" of Kuwait's role in setting up the talks and making sure they were "conducted in a good atmosphere."

The communiqué made no direct reference to the issue of the ethnic Turks in Bulgaria. Bulgaria claims there is no ethnic Turkish minority in the country, insisting they are Bulgarians forcibly converted to Islam during five centuries of Turkish rule.

"Positive but insufficient," was how Yilmaz described the discussions to reporters.

Around 310,000 ethnic Turks streamed across the border to Turkey from June to August to escape what they called a forced assimilation campaign, including a ban on Turkish names, the speaking of Turkish and Islamic observances.

Turkish officials said they wanted to secure property and other rights for Turks who left Bulgaria, regulate the flow of new refugees and protect the rights of those who stayed behind.

Stefan Staikov, head of the Balkan department in the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, said Bulgaria had come to Kuwait prepared to discuss all topics across the board.

These could include "humanitarian issues — the reunification of divided families, for instance, (and) to give more facilities for those who crossed the border and travelled to foreign countries," he told Reuters.

The two ministers declined to make any further statements at the end of the talks.

## Iran adopts draft law to arrest Americans

NICOSIA (AP) — The Iranian parliament Tuesday passed a draft law that would give the Islamic republic the right to arrest Americans who took action against its citizens or property anywhere in the world and take them to Iran for trial.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said more than 150 deputies in the 270-seat parliament approved the bill.

The bill gives the Iranian president the right to "take the necessary measures when needed for the arrest and punishment of Americans convicted by the Iranian judiciary," IRNA said.

An American who took any action against the lives of Iranian citizens or the interests of the Islamic republic anywhere in the

world will be tried by Iranian courts under Islamic law, the bill states.

The bill "aims at preserving the prestige and territorial integrity of the Islamic republic, safeguarding the lives and properties of Iranian nationals abroad and defending the interests of the Islamic republic," IRNA said.

The deputies who introduced the bill said it was a response to a similar measure recently approved by the U.S. Congress.

The Iranian law covers all countries that give the right of arrest to U.S. law enforcement agencies and would remain in effect as long as the American president "enjoys the right to commit such irresponsible acts," the IRNA report said.

## PIA AIRHOSTESS WINS TITLE

Details are now available of the Paris contest in which, in the world's most elegant city, PIA Airhostess Miss Sumaira Wasi Khan won the Miss World Airlines title for elegance.

A large Parisian audience including members of the international press watched with interest as Sumaira appeared at the head of the grand staircase of the famous Casino de Paris where the contest was staged. In a plain black and gold formal gown, tall (5'8"), willowy (120 lbs) Sumaira presented a picture of Eastern modesty and grace. With her hair done up in a traditional bun, it was the PIA Airhostess's warm personality, grooming and gentle manners and style that enabled her to stand out from among the large number of major airlines of the world competing stewaresses.

Back home in Karachi, she is still starry eyed at her success as she displays to admiring PIA colleagues the gold-plated trophy she won. The artistic trophy con-

sists of a muted gold female figurine holding aloft a large cup. The trophy carries the following engraved wording: "Miss Airline World 1989 First prize for elegance."

Judging at the competition was carried out in three categories: Elegance, Uniform and Swimming Costume. The PIA hostess won the first, came fourth in the second and stayed away from the third. This is the first time that the national carrier has participated in a contest of this kind.

Sumaira Wasi Khan a graduate from Sukkur, gives the credit for her victory and her successful airline career to her mother, a school teacher.

Her big interest is poetry, which she says she has been writing since her school days. Sumaira describes her almost five years with the airline in glowing terms. She has enjoyed exploring the world and more than any other country admires Japan and his civic-minded citizens.

## Qadhafi cracks down on Islamic fundamentalists

By Philip Shehadi  
Reuters

TRIPOLI — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi is cracking down on Islamic fundamentalist groups which form a small but apparently growing challenge to his socialist revolution.

In a little publicised passage of a 3½ hour speech earlier this month to an extraordinary session of the Libyan General People's Congress, or parliament, Qadhafi revealed that pitched battles with fundamentalists had taken place in recent months.

He launched a blistering

attack on the fundamentalists, whom he called heretics, and told the congress they should be fought "ferociously and severely."

"These new heretics," he said in a clear reference to fundamentalist groups, "are more dangerous than cancer or AIDS."

Western diplomats say Qadhafi has moved decisively to suppress them and they appeared to pose no major threat to his leadership.

But the ferocity of the attack suggested they were a growing concern.

Qadhafi said an armed group

had set up positions near the city of Ajdabiya in eastern Libya south of Benghazi, threatening to fire on anyone who approached.

Shots were exchanged with security forces, and members of the group were killed or arrested. He did not say when the incident took place.

"They said they considered the people of Ajdabiya to be non-believers, that they had other groups in Misrata and Benghazi, and they would leave these regions to enter them again as conquerors," Qadhafi said.

Qadhafi is especially sensitive to criticism by fundamentalists.

Alcohol is banned, state-built mosques proliferate, and among the many slogans that adorn Tripoli streets is "the Koran — the law of society."

Qadhafi has set up his own Islamic call (Propagation) League, headquartered in a luxurious skyscraper complex by the sea, and recently hosted an Islamic conference in Benghazi that led to formation of a Libya-based "World Islamic Leadership."

"We will not permit these

heretics to accuse us of atheism before the rest of the Islamic world," Qadhafi said.

"The question is one of the destruction of the Arab Nation to serve the Israelis, the Americans, Zionism and imperialism."

Qadhafi spoke favourably of Tunisian fundamentalist leader Rachid Ghannouchi, distinguishing him from what he called "planters of bombs and charlatans."

Libya has cracked down on fundamentalists before. Libyan television in February 1987 showed six men being hanged and three soldiers shot



Muammar Qadhafi by firing squad for treason. They were said to belong to Al Jihad.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children's programmes
17:00	Alph
17:30	Educational programme
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:15	Cairo News Message
18:25	Local programme
19:20	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:40	Local programme
22:25	Wrestling
23:10	Varieties programme
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:45	Le Monde Mague de Chantal
18:00	Documentary
18:30	L'Appart
19:00	News in French
19:15	Double France
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Empty Nest
21:10	At the Rivers Run
22:00	News in English
22:20	Tanamera
PRAYER TIMES	
04:29	Fajr
05:47	(Sunrise) Dhuha

11:19	Dhuha
14:23	'Asr
16:51	Maghrib
18:09	'Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church	Sweetfish Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church	Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church	Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation	Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church	Tel. 601757
Terrace Church	Tel. 622566
Church of the Annunciation	Tel. 623541
Anglican Church	Tel. 623383
623545	
Armenian Catholic Church	Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church	Tel. 775261
St. Epiphanius Church	Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church	Tel. 635326
Evangelical Lutheran Church	Tel. 623541
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	Tel. 815817, 654932
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be partly cloudy and winds	

will be north-westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Amman	Min./max. temp. 9/21
Aqaba	16/28
Deserts	8/22
Jordan Valley	16/28
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 22, Aqaba 28. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent. Aqaba 30 per cent.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Mohammad Sawwa	732056
Dr. Ahmad Othman	780304
Dr. Abdul Hakeem Al Khawaja	601954
Dr. Ahmad Nawras	781806
Fendos pharmacy	770336
Al Asma pharmacy	637065
Natrouk pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shamsani pharmacy	637660
JERUSALEM:	
Dr. Anwar Obaidat	(-)

Al Sharaf pharmacy	(985238)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Maysoon Hanna	(-)
Khalifeh pharmacy	985417
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630341
Rescue Police	199
Fire Brigade	192, 621111, 637777
Blood Bank	661111
Highway Police	634302
Traffic Police	660300
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	665001
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	667467
Complaints	667111
Amman Municipality	667111
Telephone Information	121
(directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	002030
Central Amman Telephone	667111
Repairs	623101
Abdala Telephone Repairs	661111
Jordan Television	771111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615

Electric Power	636381
KJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53200
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalifeh Maternity, J. Amn.	642816
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Mahab, J. Amman	636140
Palestine Shomarat	661714
Shamsan Hospital	661131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musab Hospital	667234
The Islamic, Abdala	6612737
Al-Ahli, Abdala	6641646
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	7771013
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	7781126
Army Marks	89161115
Queen Alia Hospital	00224050
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983327
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)991071
Bin Sina Hospital	(09)986732
JERUSALEM:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Green Catholic Hospital	(02)272275
Al-Nafes Hospital	(02)267100
AQABA:	
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. 08153200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
09:10	Jeddah (RJ)
09:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:00	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
10:15	Larnaca (RJ)
10:20	Caru, Aqaba (RJ)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)
10:45	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
10:55	London, Frankfurt (RJ)
11:00	Madrid, Rome (RJ)
11:40	Chicago, New York, Vienna (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
08:15	Dubai (AZ)
08:30	Baghdad (IA)
08:45	Cairo (MS)

10:10	..... Jeddah (SV)
12:15	..... Sana'a, Jeddah (Y)
13:00	..... Benghazi (LN)
13:40	..... Kuwait (RJ)
14:10	..... Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
17:25	..... Jeddah (SV)
19:25	..... Frankfurt (LH)
20:20	..... Tripoli (PK)
21:20	..... Paris, Damascus (AF)
<b>DEPARTURES</b>	
<b>Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)</b>	
11:15	..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30	..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30	..... Riyadh (RJ)
11:40	..... London (RJ)
12:30	..... Aqaba, Caru (RJ)
13:30	..... Damascus (RJ)
13:40	..... Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)
14:45	..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:10	..... New Delhi (RJ)
20:20	..... Caru (RJ)
21:15	..... Calcutta, Bangkok (AF)
<b>Other Flights (Terminal 2)</b>	
08:15	..... London (BA)
07:35	..... Rome (AI)
08:15	..... Beirut (SE)
08:25	..... Larnaca, Zurich (MR)
10:35	..... Caru (MS)
11:40	..... Baghdad (IA)
11:45	..... Beirut (SE)
13:15	..... Jeddah, Sana'a (SV)
14:00	..... Benghazi (LN)
15:00	..... Kuwait (RJ)



## ELECTIONS '89

IN ZARQA, Muslim candidates are asking their backers to give their votes to Dr. Muneb Al Warr, a bearded Christian physician. Zarqa activists are now referring to Dr. Warr as "Sheikh Muneb".

THE FORMATION of blocs has spread all over the country in the last week preceding the elections. The blocs are either cross-country or within individual constituencies. The largest number of blocs is in Karak with five groupings. From the composition of these blocs it seems that leftist candidates are now fragmented between four of these blocs. Good luck (or is it bad luck)?

ADVERTISERS, propelled by the mood of elections are using candidate-like slogans to promote their merchandise. At least two ads that appeared in the local Arabic press urged people, with black bold headlines to **ELECT** their commodities!

THE SUPPORTERS of one candidate, a former journalist, hung his banner on a side wall that won't be visible to people, but which can be seen from the office window of a rival on another issue.

FOR SOME women voters, debates, mainly those restricted to the "better half," are an occasion to go to their hairdressers and flaunt the latest fashions in fashion and jewelry. Arriving late and tiptoeing on high-heeled shoes, they theatrically take their seats and start exchanging rumours related to the elections.

IN WADI Saqra, amidst a gigantic wave of election banners, a yellow-coloured banner advertises an entertainment evening which includes a singer and a belly dancer currently running at one of the city hotels.

A DRIVER, deeply distracted by posters and stickers picturing candidates plastered all over a car, found himself following the car in question trying to get as close as possible to be able to read the messages they convey. But soon he discovered that he was heading in a direction opposite to his intended destination.

A CANDIDATE in Karak described former Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, a "maestro" of his attempt to organise his large-numbered family in the north to name only one candidate to represent them in the coming parliament. The candidate was answering a question on why his own family did not follow the same example.

IN HIS personal profile, a candidate modestly mentions that he speaks English and some French and Spanish. "Tu parle le Français monsieur?" This candidate seems to think that commanding three languages is a pre-requisite to a parliamentary seat.

Fuad Abu Teir, one of the 23 candidates in the First District has withdrawn from the race, Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Amin said Tuesday.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**SHARIF ZEID VISITS GHQ:** Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Tuesday called at the Armed Forces Headquarters where he met with Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb and discussed with him issues of concern to the Armed Forces.

**LABOUR FORCE DATA BANK:** As part of the Ministry of Labour's measures to tackle unemployment in the Kingdom, the ministry is currently studying the prospect of establishing a data bank for Jordanian and Arab labour markets to organise the process of employing Jordanian workforce. In a meeting held Monday under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour Jamal Al Bedour, participants discussed ways of bringing such a proposal into reality. (Petra)

**ACC UNIVERSITIES:** A four-day meeting to open in Cairo Nov. 22 will pave the way for the establishment of a board of directors to run the federation of universities in the four member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries. The meeting, which will be held at the universities' deputy presidents level, is expected to discuss ways to achieve a higher degree of cooperation and coordination among ACC universities, to reach a unified strategy on higher education and to exchange expertise and experience which would be of benefit to all ACC universities. (Petra)

## Training seminar ends on demographic education

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 10-day training seminar on disseminating information related to population education organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was concluded in Amman Tuesday.

Educationalists from the ministries of education of 10 Arab countries including Jordan took part in the course which included lectures, discussions and practical work on techniques of providing such information, according to a spokesman for the Amman-based UNESCO regional office.

"Ways and methods of teaching population education topics at schools were discussed, and the participants took part in a workshop to prepare materials used at schools and in recording on video tapes most of the training programme for application at different schools," the spokesman said.

The subjects taken were related to science, mathematics, humanities, Arabic and Islamic religion. They are to be included in disciplines given to preparatory and secondary students in the Arab world.

The course was designed by UNESCO to help experts to introduce population education topics within the school curricula in Arab countries.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

## EXHIBITIONS

★ An art exhibition by Fuad Mimi and 'Amman Khammash at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.

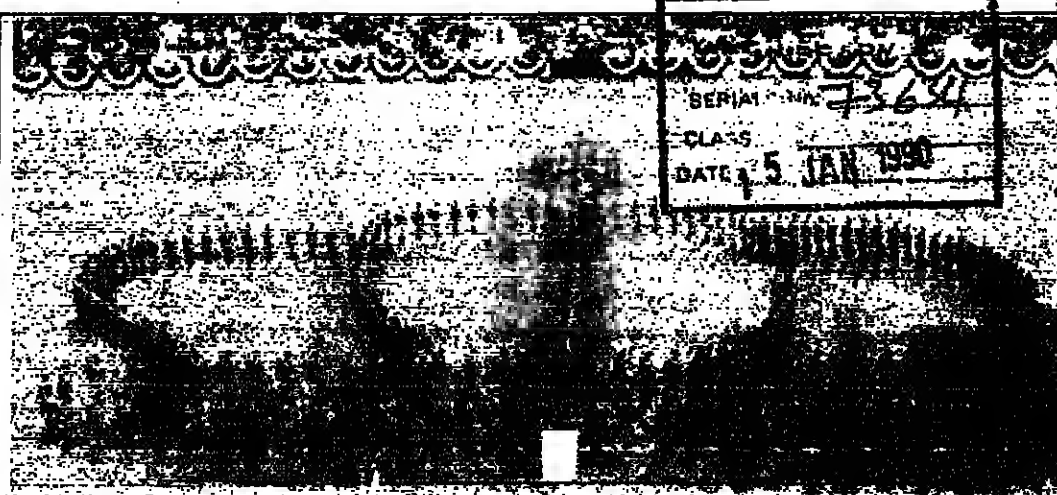
★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Qaddumi displaying oil and watercolour paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.

★ Islamic calligraphy exhibition at Jordan National Gallery.

★ A fine art exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

## SYMPOSIUM

★ A symposium on the "Future of Democracy in Jordan" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 5:00 p.m.



**SPORTS FESTIVAL:** The Jordanian Armed Forces Tuesday staged a sports festival at the Al Hussein Youth City. His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces attended the festival, which included various activities, including tug-of-war, running competitions, physical fitness exercises, the kwon do, free jumping and artistic performances.



## Petra Bank arrests continue

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Ten people have been detained for questioning in the Petra Bank case — six bank employees and four who have had past dealings with the bank — the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Tuesday.

The 10 were detained Oct. 29 and Oct. 30 and are still in detention, according to the Petra report.

According to information available to the Jordan Times, at least 20 people were detained over the weekend in continuing investigations into the Petra Bank affair, and it was not clear Tuesday whether the arrests reported by the news agency were included in the earlier detentions. Public Security Department (PSD) sources told the Jordan Times Monday that the number of arrests had gone up, and unconfirmed reports said the total number of people held in connection with the case was around 30.

"The arrests were made in line with instructions from the Economic Security Committee," said a source at the Public Security Department (PSD) Sunday.

But it was not known if the detentions were ordered in

preparation for trial of the first banking scandal to hit Jordan.

"As of now, we do not have any indications whether the detentions were ordered pending trial," said the PSD source on condition of anonymity.

One of those detained, according to the source, is Ali Saraf, former chief dealer of Petra Bank and close associate of Ahmad Chalabi, the fugitive ex-chairman of the bank.

The military governor has issued a decree ordering court martial for all suspects involved in the case. The order included "anyone, a bank employee, client or accomplice, who is found involved, directly or indirectly, in fraud, embezzlement, misuse of funds, and speculation against the dinar and in the Amman financial market."

None of the top officials of the new management of Petra Bank was willing to discuss the case, in line with a decision taken earlier this week. Contacted Sunday by the Jordan Times, a member of the Petra Bank board would only say that "justice is taking its course."

In the meantime, assets of 37 companies linked to Petra Bank, Chalabi and some of the Iraqi-born banker's family remain frozen by an order issued

by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). The order prevents the companies from disposing of their assets, including land, shares and deposits except with permission from the government-appointed committee managing Petra Bank as well as the smaller Jordan-Gulf Bank.

The companies listed included hotels, moneychangers, industrial companies, investment houses, tourism related firms and import-export companies. It is not yet clear whether investigations have uncovered further "discrepancies" in Petra Bank dealings other than the missing \$68 million reported by Finance Minister Basel Jaradneh, last month.

The extent to which Petra Bank and Chalabi were involved in the foreign exchange crisis that shook the country early this year is not clear yet, but many bankers say that operations conducted by the bank were not always above board.

Jardaneh has said that Chalabi was channelling funds borrowed from the CBJ to make up for financial shortfalls outside the country and Petra Bank was unable to comply with a CBJ requirement that 35 per cent of all foreign exchange deposits held by commercial banks be deposited with the CBJ.

## Arab organisations discuss social, voluntary programmes

CAIRO (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in a conference of private Arab organisations to discuss social and voluntary activities and programmes in the Arab World.

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, chairperson of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) board of trustees, is among 300 participants attending the meeting, which was opened by Egyptian First Lady Suzanne Mubarak.

The director of the QAF's projects department, Mohammad Akel, addressed the opening session, outlining the fund's activities and voluntary work in Jordan in general. The QAF's experiments, will be among the main topics for discussion at the three-day meeting.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) is also taking part in the conference.

The meeting will deal with relations among various private organisations in Arab and foreign countries, the experience of Third World nations in social and



HRH Princess Basma

voluntary work and coordination in social and voluntary affairs within the Arab region. Several Arab and world organisations and funds, including the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, are financing the meeting. NHF is represented by Isam Zawawi.

Information on handicapped

Jordan is also taking part in an international technical seminar in Tunis on improving exchange of information about the handicapped.

Dr. Yasser Salem, director of the Amman-based Nazek Al Hariri Special Education Centre, will submit a comprehensive report to the meeting, outlining Jordan's experiment in providing rehabilitation services to its handicapped children. Salem, who is a member of the Jordanian team at the meeting, said he would distribute books and brochures, and screen documentary films to project Jordan's experiments during the three-day seminar.

## Jordan, Egypt to sign deal for linking national power grids

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Egypt will Thursday sign a deal for a project to link their national grids as a preliminary step for possible future linkage of power supplies within the Arab World.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib is due to arrive in Cairo Wednesday for the signing ceremony, which paves the way for the implementation of the first phase of the project, expected to start in 1990. The project is partly financed by the Arab Fund for Economic Development (AFED).

Jordan and Egypt in June announced that they had reached

agreement with the AFED to finance the project with an initial \$170 million loan for the first stage. A feasibility study on the project had been completed awaiting the commencement of work early next year.

The project, expected to take four years to complete, will entail laying a 300-kilometre, 500-kilovolt line linking the town of Suez in Egypt and Aqaba in Jordan, according to Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Mohammad Saeed Arafa.

Arafa said an 11-kilometre submarine cable line would be laid between Sinai and Aqaba with

transformer stations and other installations along the route.

According to Egyptian Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Maher Abaza, who will sign the accord with Khatib, the project was endorsed by experts of energy in a number of Arab countries neighbouring Egypt and Jordan at a meeting held last week in Cairo. The experts had met to finalise plans for further power linkage with the Jordanian-Egyptian grid.

Abaza said that a pan-Arab power network could be established within seven years, according to an initial feasibility study

## Ex-PSD officers honoured

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Security Department (PSD) honoured its former director Abdul Hadi Al Majali and senior aides who had resigned and retired last month.

In his address at the honour ceremony PSD Director Major-General Fadel Ali Fubeid praised the efforts of his predecessor and his senior aides for helping to modernise the department and boosting its services.

Majali thanked the PSD chief and noted with deep gratitude the essential assistance of PSD officers who helped to promote the department's services for the public.

The PSD director later presented Majali and the retiring officers with token gifts.

## Swedish delegation briefed on Mideast political situation

AMMAN (Petra) — A Swedish educational delegation, headed by Karl Henrik, currently on a visit to Jordan, visited the University of Jordan and met with its vice president for planning and community development, Muhammad Adnan Al Bakhit, and Professor Kamel Abu Jaber from the Political Sciences Department.

Abu Jaber reviewed with the

delegation the roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the latest developments in the Middle East.

Abu Jaber also detailed Israel's oppressive measures against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and called on all Western countries to support all peaceful initiatives in the region to help achieve peaceful coexistence among the region's countries.

## JCO expands pilot project

AMMAN (JT) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO), in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, has decided to increase the area of land where a pilot project for increasing cereal production is being implemented.

A JCO statement said areas would now be extended to become 9000 dunums in Irbid, and Madaba regions, 3000 dunums in

Karak and 1,500 dunums in Ma'raq and the Jordan Valley.

The move, the statement said, was part of a drive to encourage farmers to increase their output. The statement called on farmers wishing to participate in the project to call at the Ministry of Agriculture's stations located in Karak, Madaba, Irbid, Mashaqar and Rabbah near Karak.

## WALLENIUS LINES

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CY	Class	CY
d. 2120	Amman	a. 1035
(NON-STOP)		(NON-STOP)
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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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## Formidable challenge

ALL of the six major challenges confronting the Kingdom that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan highlighted Monday are formidable yet can be addressed with determination and careful preparedness. In these trying days preceding the Nov. 8 parliamentary elections, the dangers posed by extremism, which figured highly on the list of challenges, are obviously most pressing. Some candidates' slogans and platforms indeed suggest that extremism has come to the fore in a style and manner hitherto unknown in the country. In a country that for generations took pride in its moderation and centrism, the rise of extremism among some Jordanians is indeed a matter of great concern. This requires diligence, not only from the government, but also from the Jordanian people who are after all the final arbiters of the course of the country. This in turn requires Jordanians faithful to the true colour of the country to speak out more openly and boldly against the ominous rise of spectacular extremism and work together for its fall before it takes deeper roots in the ranks of the people.

To be sure the most effective antidote to extremism is constructive pluralism which can be promoted by reason and mutual tolerance of competing ideas and propositions. Of course this is easier said than done as this honourable goal calls for appropriate educational programmes that need to be nurtured right from the word go. The natural habitat for sowing this noble objective is of course in schools. This should be instituted as early as possible in order to breed a generation of Jordanians who respect and tolerate the views and beliefs of their fellow countrymen. The country cannot be expected to reverse the tide of extremism from the final end of the tunnel but rather from the very beginning when our children are at the outset of their formative years.

Unfortunately, few, if any, of the candidates for the November parliamentary elections, the prominent ones among them included, have spoken their word on the rise and hopefully fall of extremism. It is puzzling why they have chosen to be silent on issues that in many ways surpass in importance many of their other spectacular promises and pledges. If they are silent now they may never have the courage to speak out in the future when the battle against extremism may entail a stronger show of commitment. The country and the voters, therefore, invite the various candidates vying for seats in the Lower House of the Parliament to take up this particular challenge posed by Crown Prince Hassan and reveal their true intentions and programmes of work on how to deal such a phenomenon. Of course the electorates would be more than grateful if the other challenges listed by the Crown Prince are also given due attention during the so many election debates. The country is still waiting for them to do just that.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily Tuesday dwelt again on the current election campaign, urging the public to beware of any practices that might turn the campaign into a market place for outbidding and a place for poisoning the minds and the hearts with hatred and negative attitudes. The paper warned of harmful and hostile elements which could endanger the democratic process. The paper said that the public is called on to help the election campaign succeed in a positive and constructive atmosphere which would help pave the way for a successful parliament. The election campaign is no doubt a democratic machinery which is inevitable before any parliamentary election in any country of the world but the Jordanian people are invited to make their current election campaign a model to be copied by others, and the voters and candidates alike are called on to employ their efforts towards creating the opportune and favourable atmosphere for the legislative council's success.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily Tuesday expresses the view that the Arab Nation should impose its will and implement an agreement reached to Saudi Arabia for bringing about a lasting peace to Lebanon. Tareq Massarweh says that Iran has no right to interfere in Arab affairs, and can by no means impose its will on the Arabs who chose to end all differences among various factions and reach a national reconciliation charter. The writer says Tehran has no right to speak for the Shi'ites of Lebanon on the pretext of religion and should by no means be allowed to supply arms to Lebanese factions to inflame the situation. Likewise, General Aoun can by no means confront the Christian community and the Muslims as well, and adhere to his own ideas, thus keeping his country in turmoil. Neither Aoun nor Tehran has the right to impede an Arab plan that has been accepted by the various parties and that has been deemed essential to bring about a lasting settlement, the writer adds. Therefore, the Iranians who were dealt an ignominious defeat in the Gulf should not be allowed the chance to maintain their policy of weakening the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour daily said that King Hussein's directives to the government to provide facilities that would ensure a successful election on Nov. 8, reflected his keenness on strengthening the democratic process in Jordan. The paper said that the government's conformity to the King's directives and its current preparations and the distribution of voter cards can only reflect its commitment to the democratic process. This attitude should therefore be met with a greater measure of responsibility on the part of the candidates and the voters who should do all they can to maintain and strengthen the spirit of national unity, the paper said. If the candidates want to contribute to a successful process, the paper noted, they should refrain from any negative attitudes which can harm the image of their country and their countrymen.

# Lebanon peace pact avoids fundamental change

By Samia Nakhoul  
Reuters

BEIRUT — Lebanon's latest peace plan, widely seen as the most hopeful in 14 years of ruinous civil war, is an awkward compromise, redrawing the boundaries of power without scrapping the sectarian political map.

It is threatened by those unwilling to lose power, and by those who feel they would gain more from fundamental change.

But from Christian hardliners to pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists, Lebanese factions are under heavy pressure from public opinion, Arab leaders and foreign powers to push it through and hope for the best.

"It was not an ideal accord. It was out what the Christians, the Sunnis, the Druze or the Shi'ites really wanted," says an independent analyst.

"The Maronites did not want to lose their privileges but half a loss is better than a total loss."

The first big test will come between now and November 7. Lebanon and the outside world will be waiting to see whether a ceasefire now five weeks old can last long enough for the parliamentary elections of pre-war days to ratify the accord and elect a president after an interregnum of more than a year.

Even that would be a long road ahead for the plan's ultimate objective — rebirth of the unified state which collapsed in 1975 into a nightmare of sectarian slaughter, private armies, warlord rule, and foreign intervention.

The plan was agreed this month by surviving members of a parliament elected in 1972.

They had to travel to the Saudi Arabian hill resort of Taif for the first concerted attempt they had ever mustered to tackle issues underlying the war.

After three weeks of talks they produced only minor changes to a ready-made plan presented by Arab mediators.

The shrillest opposition has come from Major-General Michel Aoun, who heads an interim government in the Christian enclave.

He has not accepted that Syrian troops, who control two-thirds of the country, should remain at least another two years, overseeing the proposed reduction of Christian power.

Aoun commands the strongest section of the regular army and has support from thousands of hero-worshipping young Christians.

But after thunderous artillery battles that followed his open challenge to Syria in March, Aoun has lost the backing of major Christian politicians and warlords and of Patriarch Nasrallah Boutros Sfeir, spiritual head of the long-dominant Maronite Christians.

Less vocal so far but possibly more serious is the power — present and potential — of Lebanon's Shi'ite Muslims.

They are already the largest sect, numbering more than one million of the country's three million people. They form the explosive core of the population bomb that blew the old order to pieces.

Although figures are constantly disputed, it was clear to outsiders long before 1975 that the Christians were a minority in the land they controlled.

The biggest factor is demographic change was the rapid



growth of the Shi'ites — the poorest group in the population, living mainly in the most backward region, the south, and receiving only a token share of state power and patronage.

In the view of most analysts, the Shi'ites are destined to eventually form a majority of Lebanon's people.

With Iranian backing they now see the Arab plan as another carve-up between Christians and Sunni Muslims, unfairly weighed against Muslims in general and the Shi'ites in particular.

The powerful but less numerous Druze also feel that they are under-represented in the new power structure. Their warlord, Walid Junblatt, accepted the accord under Syrian pressure.

The Taif accord would transfer power from the presidency, still reserved for a Maronite Christian, to a cabinet headed by the Sunni prime minister.

Additional members of parliament would be nominated to replace a built-in Christian majority with an equal balance of Muslims and Christians.

The speaker of parliament, the top political post allocated to the Shi'ites, would be elected for a four-year term instead of for one year — the modest increase in his stature but hardly, the Shi'ites say, keeping with the group's numbers.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, who was in Damascus this weekend for talks with Syrian and Lebanese Shi'ite leaders, told Reuters that Muslims emerged as losers in the Taif talks.

Shi'ite distaste for the Taif

compromise may be muted because the strongest Shi'ite militia group, Amal, is closely tied to Syria, which supports the peace plan.

Iran, which has strong influence over the more radical Hizbollah (Party of God), will be reluctant to cross swords with Damascus, its only Arab ally.

But Emile Khoury, a columnist for Beirut's independent An-Nahar newspaper, told Reuters that the pact seemed to offer only "a temporary solution."



## Thatcher defends policies in usual unflinching style

By Kate Dourian  
Reuters

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, facing the worst crisis of her decade in power following Thursday's resignation of her chancellor of the exchequer, on Sunday vowed to carry on as if it had never happened.

"Strong leadership will continue," she told a television interviewer with the assurance of a prime minister with three successive general election victories behind her.

Impeccably dressed and showing no sign of fatigue, the 64-year-old Thatcher was making her first television appearance since the government was plunged into crisis by Nigel Lawson's departure, which precipitated a steep fall of the pound sterling and calls for her resignation.

Thatcher gave nothing away. She shrugged off pressure from senior Conservative Party colleagues, her lowest-ever rating in opinion polls and bitter attacks from the opposition and threw accusations that she was authoritarian back at her interviewer.

"I am staying my own sweet, reasonable self," she told interviewer Brian Walden.

Thatcher refused to take blame for Lawson's departure after six years as chancellor or to say why she did not try to keep him by sacking an adviser who disagreed with him.

Instead, she listed a catalogue of economic successes which she said had given more power to the people, created more wealth and earned Britain respect abroad.

Lawson's position, she repeated at least seven times, had been "unassailable" and she was sad at his departure. Pressed to accept partial blame for the row between Lawson and her part-time adviser, Sir Alan Walters, Thatcher was unbending.

"Nigel was determined to go. I made it quite clear that advisers

are there to advise and ministers are there to decide."

At the heart of the argument that led to the resignations was Britain's entry into the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System, an issue Walden pursued at length.

Thatcher repeated the position taken at the June European Community summit in Madrid when Britain agreed to join the EMS when countries like France and Italy abolished foreign exchange controls.

"We shall join the EMS on the conditions we laid down in Madrid," Thatcher said, refusing Walden's prodding to appear more enthusiastic about the EMS and appease the financial markets.

"Very simply, you can't have a currency like sterling playing in that system under biggedly-piggledly set of rules."

Lawson's departure sparked a political debate about whether Thatcher can survive to lead her party into the next election, possibly in 1992, or if she has become a liability.

An opinion poll published in the Mail on Sunday newspaper showed 54 per cent of the electorate think she could step down. While most Conservative politicians rallied around her, Thatcher came under pressure from two senior figures in her party.

Her deputy, Sir Geoffrey Howe, rubbed salt into the EMS wound. His warning to her not to renege on the Madrid accord was seen as a direct challenge to her authority. He was backed by Michael Heseltine, a former defence secretary and a contender to the Conservative Party leadership.

Douglas Hurd, the new foreign secretary, also sought quickly to establish his position, telling a radio interviewer that he would remain loyal to Thatcher but would not be subservient.

There is agreement among politicians and analysts that Thatcher's room for manoeuvre

has been narrowed.

"We now have a foreign secretary, a home secretary and a chancellor she can't sack. We have cabinet government back," was how one Conservative politician put it.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the main opposition Labour Party, whom the latest polls give a better than 50 per cent chance of winning an election, accused Thatcher of "confusion, division and malice."

But at least two Sunday newspapers saw Thatcher riding out the storm, saying she would be better able to achieve consensus in the cabinet because she would be more in accord with her new chancellor John Major.

By George Gedda  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. President George Bush is finding out, much as his two predecessors did, that the problems of Central America are far more resistant to solution than he had expected.

On no foreign policy issue has Bush deviated as much from former President Ronald Reagan's approach as he has on Central America.

While Reagan saw the emergence of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua as a major security threat, Bush barely mentioned the issue during the 1988 campaign.

And as secretary of state, he chose a man, James Baker, who was perhaps more sceptical than any other in the top leadership of the Reagan administration about the wisdom of arming the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

By his actions, Bush has indicated he felt Reagan misjudged Central America policy. Just as Reagan believed former President Jimmy Carter's policies toward that region invited disaster, Carter thought seeds of conflict there were sown by long years of U.S. inattention to human rights abuses.

The Central American issue seemed well on its way to a solution with the end of U.S. military aid to the contras 20 months ago and the promise, at least, of a free and fair election in Nicaragua in February 1990.

But much of momentum toward an eventual settlement in Nicaragua seemed to dissipate over the

weekend when Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced, with some qualifications, that he was calling off a cease fire his government had reached with the rebels in March 1988.

His timing seemed odd, coming as 17 heads of government including Ortega and Bush, were assembling in San Jose, Costa Rica, for a hemispheric summit meeting to celebrate democracy.

Ortega's main grievance is that the contras, despite a series of highly touted diplomatic breakthroughs dating back to August 1987, seem not much closer to being dismantled now than they were then.

And, as he stated forcefully in San Jose, the "ceasefire" has never been observed by the contras. Ortega asserts that 736 Sandinista soldiers, a rate of more than one a day, have been killed during the supposed ceasefire, a number viewed with extreme scepticism by both U.S. and contra officials.

The Bush administration, on the other hand, believes it has gone more than half way in addressing the concerns of U.S. Democrats and others who opposed the Reagan approach.

While Reagan had made the ouster of the Sandinista government a high priority, the Bush administration has tacitly conceded that it was willing to have a "live and let live" policy towards the Sandinistas.

Baker also distanced himself from the contra civilian leadership, refusing even to answer their correspondence, according to contra officials.

Still, the Bush administration has made some concessions to the rebels. The 1985 trade embargo against Nicaragua remains in place and the administration favours continued U.S. humanitarian assistance to the rebels until after the Feb. 25 elections.

Baker's reasoning was that if the contras, stationed in camps along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, are demobilised before then, Ortega would have no incentive to hold a fair election.

Ortega, meanwhile, is giving the highest priority to ensuring, through diplomatic pressure, that the contras are indeed demobilised by Dec. 5, the target date set earlier this year by Central American presidents.

The Bush administration has noted that the demobilisation of the rebels, according to the agreement, can only take place "voluntarily," and that the deadline therefore is essentially meaningless.

The next big test for the administration comes at the end of November when the \$49-million aid package to the contras comes under congressional review.

The aid programme will continue through February but only if all the congressional committees that deal with contra aid give their consent.

The band of contra aid opponents probably was weakened by Ortega's surprise announcement over the weekend, particularly since it followed reports of continued large-scale Sandinista military support for leftist rebels in El Salvador.

## Strange bedfellows in Indian elections

By Moses Manoharan  
Reuters

NEW DELHI — Politics is producing strange bedfellows in India, with rightwingers and Marxists agreeing to co-exist in an opposition alliance to topple Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in November's general elections.

"Our aim is to defeat Rajiv Gandhi and our methods are justified," said Satpal Malik, spokesman for the Janata Dal party that spearheaded the move to form the loose alliance.

Malik said its purpose was limited to fielding common candidates against Gandhi's Congress nominees for elections to the lower house of parliament on November 22 and 24.

The alliance comprises the Janata Dal and its four fellow members of the National Front Coalition, along with the Communist Party of India, Marxist (CPIM) and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

The CPIM rules eastern India's West Bengal State and has pockets of influence in other regions, while the BJP appears to have strengthened its traditional sup-

port among rightwing Hindus in a surge of revivalism sweeping the country.

The CPIM urges tight economic controls while the BJP supports a Western-style system based on market forces. It is widely accused of wanting to scrap India's secular tradition in government and establish a Hindu state.

Senior Janata Dal sources said the party was also seeking a deal with the Muslim United Front (MUF) on seat sharing in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The opposition bid to seek an understanding with both the BJP and MUF came amid Hindu-Muslim clashes which have killed at least 54 people in the northern state of Bihar.

"I suppose our seat-sharing with both the BJP and the MUF proves our secular credentials," said one Janata Dal official.

There are 100 million Muslims in India's population of 800 million and they could be a decisive factor in the polls. Unlike the Muslims, the 650 million Hindus

do not usually vote in a block. Malik admitted that there would be ideological problems in forming a government if the opposition defeated Gandhi.

But he insisted there would be no repetition of 1977, when a similar opposition alliance defeated Congress, but fell apart in less than three years.

One problem the opposition faced in 1977 could surface again in 1989 — the clash of ambitious personalities.

Corruption fighter Vishwanath Pratap Singh, peasant leader Devi Lal and film star-turned-politician N.T. Rama Rao, all appear to be staking their claim for prime ministership.

Singh promoted an open economy as Gandhi's finance minister before he defected to the opposition after accusing the government of involvement in a massive corruption scandal.

Lal favours greater state controls while Rao's preoccupation before the unexpected election announcement was his role as a Hindu god in a movie he is producing.

They have an uneasy relationship with Janata Dal General

Secretary Maneka Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi's sister-in-law.

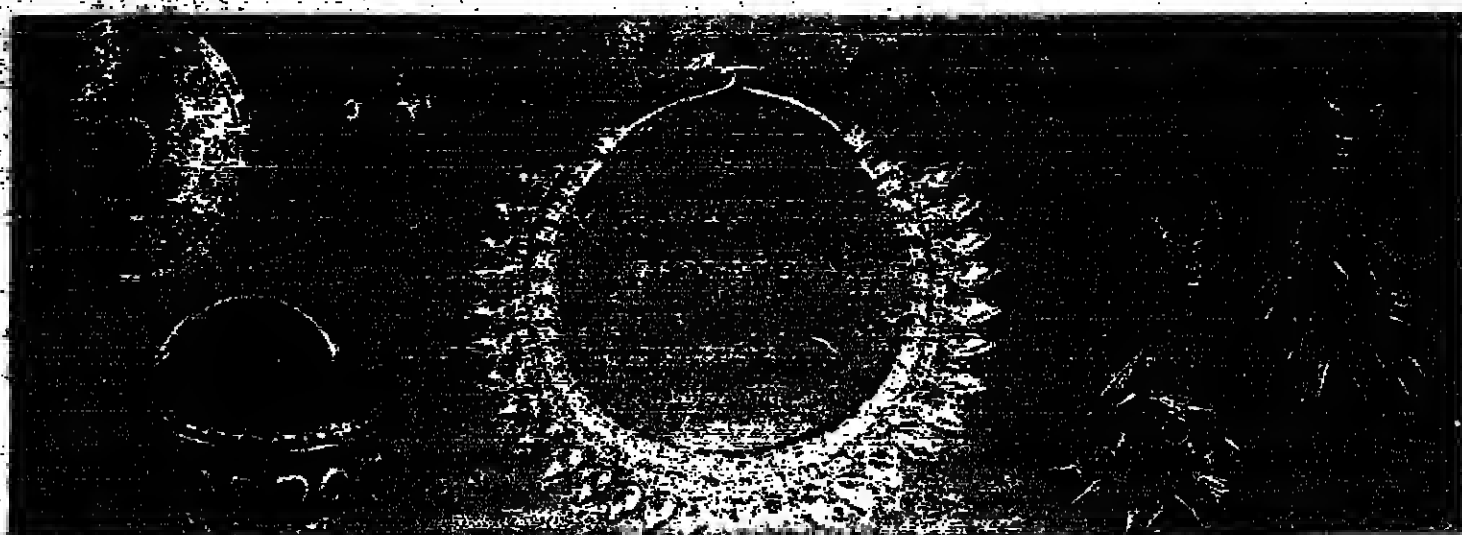
Maneka Gandhi played a prominent role in the government of Indira Gandhi which jailed several opposition leaders during a 1975-77 emergency.

Commenting on the opposition wheeling and dealing, National Front spokesman Dinesh Goswami said: "We admit our past failures... politics is not static after all and ideologies change. I myself was in the Congress."

Another controversial opposition leader is Gandhi's cousin, Arun Nehru, who played a key role in dismissing Rao's government in Andhra Pradesh in 1984, which cemented Rao's hold on an electorate that quickly voted him back to power.

"Strange bedfellows, we may be, but our dealing with the BJP and the Communists is only in defining areas of influence at the state level," Malik said. "But it is not a marriage of convenience, it is not even an engagement yet," he added.





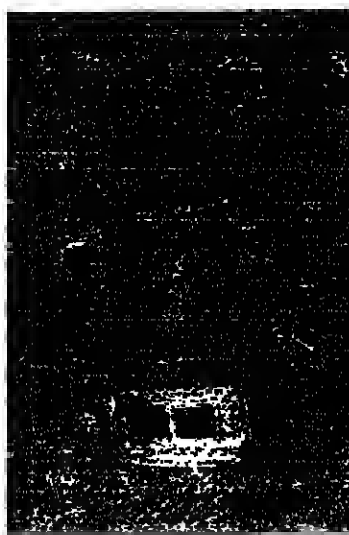
A pair of heavy gold cuffs inlaid with turquoise, tiger eye, malachite and lapis lazuli



A necklace clasped with entwined animal heads and encircled by 28 golden teardrops



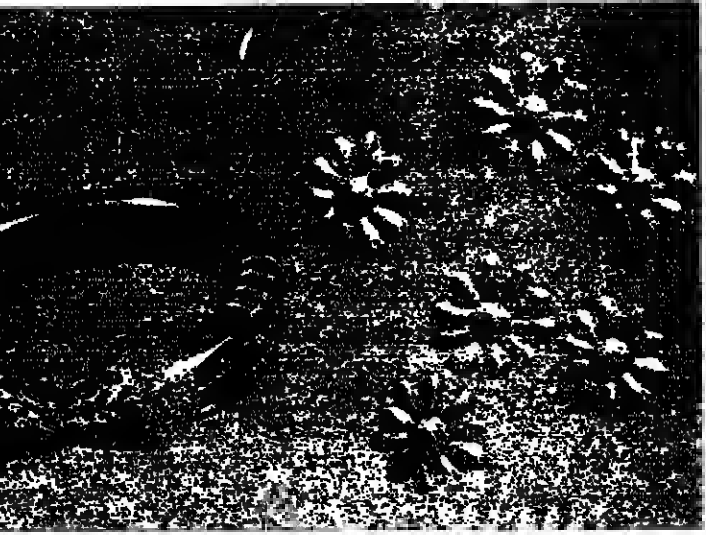
A cascade of conical bells dangle from this matched set of intricately engraved earrings



These strands of herringbone-patterned gold mesh fashion an elegant royal crown



A pair of bracelets decorated in a familiar Assyrian motif: abutting lions' heads



Gold rosettes that were scattered over the body of a princess just before her tomb was closed

An Assyrian fortress city yields archaeological prizes of rare delight

## The tomb of an Assyrian princess and eternal insomnia

By Philip Elmer De Witt

THE ANCIENT city now called Nimrud, located in what is present-day Iraq, was once the military capital of one of history's fiercest empires. When word first leaked out earlier this year that Iraqi archaeologists had discovered a major find at the site, scientists around the world were immediately intrigued. The reports told of remarkable archaeological treasures, including royal tombs heaped with gold jewelry of exquisite quality. But reliable information about the site was virtually impossible to obtain. The Iraqis refused to grant visas to the press or let any outsiders photograph the jewelry.

The find, which was made by Muzahim Mahmoud Hussein, head of the Iraqi team at Nimrud, has turned out to be, by all accounts, one of the most important in modern times. John Curtis, an archaeologist from the British Museum, describes the treasure of Nimrud as the most significant archaeological discovery since King Tutankhamen's tomb was uncovered in Egypt in 1922.

Because the treasure includes

booty captured during Assyrian raids, the discoveries may shed light on other cultures as well. But beyond its scientific importance, the jewelry is stunning in its own right. Some of it displays craftsmanship that puts even Van Cleef's to shame. There is an intricate crown woven from fine gold strands; a flask carved flawlessly from a solid block of crystal; a pair of heavy cuffs set with stones that look like large, startled eyes; a playful necklace festooned with teardrop pendants. "It sets a magnificent standard," says Georgina Hermann, an archaeologist at the British Institute of Archaeology. "The workmanship would be difficult to duplicate today."

The Assyrians, who first rose to power about 17 centuries after the unification of Egypt, swept out of the fertile valley of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to conquer much of the Middle East, from roughly 900 B.C. to 612 B.C. They were known for their ferocious cruelty. There was the testimony of Ashurnasirpal II, an Assyrian king of the 9th century B.C. who boasted in cuneiform inscriptions of having rebellious chieftains impaled on

stakes, dismembered and skinned alive. Ashurnasirpal made Nimrud, known in the Bible as Calah, his capital. The fortress city on the banks of the Tigris was dominated by an elaborate palace and a towering ziggurat and was populated in part by peoples subjugated during military campaigns.

Nimrud's glory ended abruptly in 612 B.C., when the Assyrians, badly overextended, were taken by surprise by the combined armies of the Medes, the Babylonians and the Scythians. Nimrud was overrun. The palace caught fire, and its ceilings collapsed. Over time, the Tigris changed course, and the glorious ziggurat was reduced to a formless mound.

The jewelry uncovered this year gives a new perspective to the Assyrian empire's brutish reputation. "What is surprising is the amazing variety," says Hermann. "It is not just the gold, but the different colours and the use of polychromatic stones." Agrees Curtis of the British Museum: "It revolutionises the idea we have of the Assyrian court. No one knew they possessed this kind of wealth or that the craftsmanship could

be so fine."

The Nimrud find is especially interesting because it was made in sands that had been sifted and resifted by some of the world's most accomplished treasure hunters. Nimrud created a scientific sensation in the 1840s, when the British archaeologist A.H. Layard uncovered the lamassu, colossal, winged bull-men that guarded the palace entrances. One hundred years later, the site was extensively re-excavated by Max Mallowan, whose mystery-writing wife Agatha Christie kept an office at the Nimrud Digs House and composed portions of an Hercule Poirot novel, *Murder in Mesopotamia*, at the site.

But the mysteries of Nimrud were far from solved. Last year, exploring an inner room of the palace, a team of labourers stumbled across a tomb that contained a small collection of necklaces, earrings and gilded pins. In February, Muzahim was granted permission to extend the explorations. Last April, digging near the spot where Christie plotted her thriller, he found what looked like a piece of pavement. When he and his workers cleared off the dirt, they uncovered a small cera-

mic pipe resembling an air vent. The "pavement" turned out to be the arched roof of a small rectangular tomb. Inside: a dusty sarcophagus. "I pried the top off with an iron bar," says Muzahim. "There was more dust inside, but when I held up the light, it was reflected back into my eyes by the gold."

Much of that gold turned out to be priceless jewelry draped around the skeleton of a young princess named Yabaha, tentatively identified as the daughter of one of Assyria's most renowned and feared kings, Sargon II. Nearby, still more jewelry and gold ornaments were piled. Mingled with the dried bones were dozens of delicately sculpted gold rosettes, scattered like flowers over the body of the dead princess.

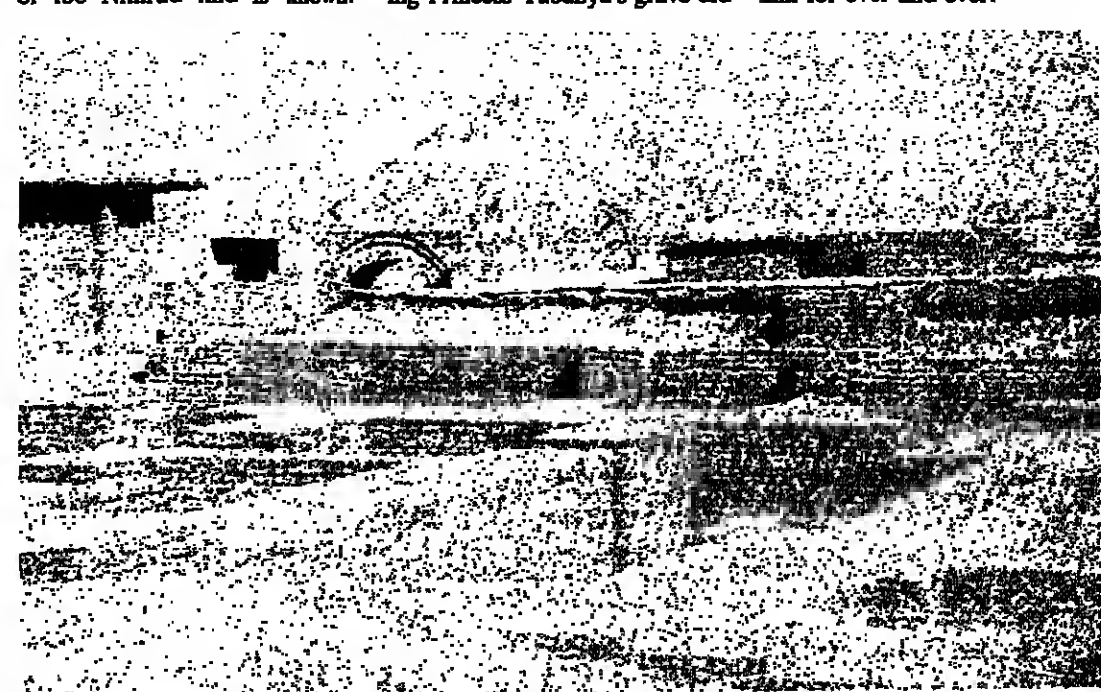
In July, digging a few yards from the original find, Muzahim discovered the roof of another tomb and sarcophagus, which contained only dust. But near the sarcophagus were three bronze containers filled with 22 kg (48.5 lbs.) of gold — more than 440 pieces in all. From cuneiform clues, archaeologists believe

these jewels represent the private collection of an Assyrian queen, perhaps the wife of Ashurnasirpal himself.

Now that the full magnificence of the Nimrud find is known,

Muzahim is intensifying his search, hoping to find the tombs of Nimrud's all powerful kings. The hunt is not without its dangers, however. Only after opening Princess Yabaha's grave did

Muzahim's team decipher the ancient cuneiform curse inscribed on a marble tablet: "If anyone lays hands on my tomb... let the ghost of insomnia take hold of him for ever and ever." — Time



Ruins of a once towering ziggurat guard an entry arch and freshly excavated palace walls

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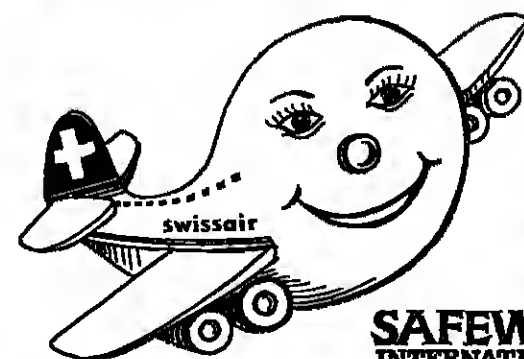
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## Manager calls UAE qualification a miracle

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Mario Zagallo, the Brazilian manager of the United Arab Emirates soccer team, said in published reports Monday that his team's qualification for the final round of the 1990 World Cup "was a real miracle."

The Arab team gained one of the two berths at stake in the Asian group following a surprising tie against South Korea.

Zagallo said in an interview with Milan's sports daily Corriere

Della Sera that he had not expected to qualify "because my players are not used to wet fields and because there were three teams (in the group) stronger than my squad: South Korea, China and Saudi Arabia."

Zagallo, who coached the Brazilian team which won the 1970 world title in Mexico, said his task with players of the Arab Emirates "was difficult because they have not a professional attitude."

## Milan seeks Real's downfall

LONDON (R) — Holders AC Milan aim to cast aside the gloom of wretched Italian League form and banish Real Madrid from the European Cup stage Wednesday.

Milan eclipsed Real in the semifinals last season and take the encouragement of a 2-0 lead into the second leg of their second round clash in Real's Bernabeu Stadium, where they earned a 1-1 draw last April.

Marco Van Basten, who made one goal and scored the other in the first leg, will spearhead the Milan attack but the odds are likely to be on the defence to cope with lively Real side roared on by 90,000 fervent fans.

Milan also want to deliver a stinging riposte to Real's British manager John Toshack, quoted in the Italian press as saying generous referees were largely responsible for the first-leg victory over his side and three of their wins in last season's tournament.

Real, invincible in the first five seasons of the European Cup, hit deadly scoring form last Saturday when they slammed five goals past Sevilla's Soviet World Cup goalkeeper Rinat Dasayev.

Predatory striker Emilio Butragueno served a warning to Milan as he returned after three weeks out with an ankle injury to score in the 2-0 rout.

## Britain moving to force fans carry identity cards

LONDON (AP) — Despite strong opposition from professional soccer players, the House of Commons voted Tuesday to force British fans to carry identity cards in an effort to curb hooliganism and violence.

The measure, approved by a vote of 273-204, will become law after approval in the House of Lords — a formality at this stage — and the signature of Queen Elizabeth II.

On Monday, the government received a petition against the plan from virtually all 2,000 soccer professionals in England and Wales.

The measure also generated heated debate in parliament.

Christopher Patten, secretary of the environment, opened the debate by saying that "hooliganism has been an ugly scar on the face of football for a number of years" and arguing that the problem would only be solved by a fundamental change in the attitude of fans.

Dr. John Cunningham of the opposition Labour Party predicted that the measure — which would require all fans attending matches to carry identity cards starting next season — would

prove ineffective.

"The problem is longer inside the grounds. The identity scheme isn't going to stop people causing problems in town or city centres and on boats," he said.

"It's a smoke screen for the failure to properly address the growing levels of violence in all aspects of life in Britain," he added.

Garib Crooks, chairman of the Professional Footballers Association, delivered the 2,000-signature petition Monday to Denis Howell, sports spokesman for the Labour Party.

"The government has been opposed by almost every fan and football club in the country and now by every professional footballer in the country," Howell said.

Shortly afterwards, officials announced that teams would be allowed to suspend the soccer membership scheme in an emergency.

Junior Home Office Minister Peter Lloyd told the commons that if a dangerous crush developed outside a stadium, it would be impractical to distinguish between card-holding members and other fans.

## Matthaeus may be out for 2 months

LOTHER Matthaeus, West Germany's soccer captain and driving force, looked set Tuesday for a calf muscle operation which would sideline him for the vital World Cup qualifier against Wales next month.

After X-raying Matthaeus's right calf Monday, Bayern Munich club doctors said the mid-field star should have an immediate operation to repair damaged tissue and might be out for up to two months.

West German coach Franz Beckenbauer telephoned Matthaeus, who plays for Italian champions Internazionale, in Milan on Sunday evening to advise him to fly to Munich immediately to receive treatment from doctors at

his former club.

An Inter spokesman said Tuesday that club doctors had also gone to Munich to discuss whether the operation was necessary.

Matthaeus limped off during Inter's match with Lazio Sunday after a first-half collision with opposition captain Gabriele Pin. Inter still won 3-0 to put themselves back within striking distance of league leaders Napoli.

Apart from being central to Inter manager Giovanni Trapattoni's hopes of winning two league titles in a row, Matthaeus knows the extent to which West Germany's World Cup hopes rest on him.

If Inter agree to immediate surgery, Matthaeus will miss not only the league derby against AC Milan on November 19, but West Germany's World Cup tie against Wales in Cologne four days earlier, a match the Germans must win to qualify for Italy next year.

## Chess championship: Soviets crush Yugoslavia

LUCERNE, Switzerland (AP) — The Soviet Union scored a decisive 3.5-0.5 victory over Yugoslavia in the third round of the chess world team championship Monday and seized a strong three point lead in the competition.

The Soviets have 10 points out of a possible 12, with England and Hungary tied for second place at 7 points.

"After today, the Soviets are not going to be caught," said grandmaster Dmitri Gurevich, a member of the American team.

Following a lackluster start, England, the second seed, returned to form Monday to defeat Switzerland 3-1. Hungary drew 2-2 with Cuba.

The United States achieved a convincing 3-1 victory over the Netherlands and catapulted from last position into a tie for fifth place with China.

The Chinese defeated Africa

2.5-1.5.

The Championship is held every four years and features nine of the leading chess playing nations, plus a team representing Africa. A win scores a point and a draw a half-point.

In his first appearance here for the Soviet Union, former world champion Anatoly Karpov made a quiet draw with white in 28 moves against Ljubomir Ljubojevic.

But the rest of the Soviet team was in no mood for draws.

Vassily Ivanchuk, a 20-year-old who is ranked third in the world jointly with Nigel Short of England, brought home a checkmating attack against Yugoslav grandmaster Dragoljub Velimirovic.

Five minutes later, Soviet grandmaster Mikhail Gurevich did the same to his opponent, Bozidar Ivanovic.

The third Soviet victory came in the sixth and final hour of play, when Rafael Vaganian ground out a 59-move victory in an endgame against Predrag Nikolic.

The brilliant Soviet start is particularly impressive, experts said, because their six-man squad is missing world champion Garry Kasparov and two other leading grandmasters, Artur Yusupov and Valery Salov.

England was led to victory by short, who knocked out Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector who now lives in Switzerland, in 28 moves.

Playing with the disadvantage of the black pieces, short sank deep into thought for more than an hour before producing a key 11th move which led him to gain the initiative.

The United States hit back after losing 1-3 to the Soviets in the second round Sunday.

## PARIS OPEN: Edberg wins in 1st round

PARIS (AP) — Second-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden advanced easily in the first round of the \$1.3-million Paris Open tennis tournament Monday by downing Soviet Andrei Chesnokov, 6-2, 6-3.

Aaron Krickstein of the United States and Martin Jaito of Argentina also won early matches in opening-round play.

Edberg, third-ranked in the world, rushed the net a number of times and controlled tempo of the match. He broke Chesnokov

in the second and eighth game of the first set. He punctuated the final break by winning at love.

In the second set, Chesnokov took an early break to go up 3-1. But then Edberg got hot and took the next five games for the match, at one point stringing together 14 consecutive points behind volleys and forced Chesnokov errors.

"I knew I had to play aggressive," Edberg said. "The key to my game is how quickly I play and how well I move."

Krickstein, the number one

seed, had no trouble with former Mikael Pernfors of Sweden as the American romped, 6-1, 6-3 as the Swede had numerous unforced errors.

Jaito came from behind to defeat West Germany's Carl-Uwe Steeb, 2-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3).

The tournament continues through Sunday and offers a \$300,000 first prize. Top-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany and third-seeded John McEnroe get into action later in the week.

## Turkish soccer players halfway toward apartments

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — Turkish soccer players are halfway to winning free apartments after a victory over Austria in a key World Cup qualifying game.

Premier Turgut Ozal has promised an apartment to each of the national team members if they become the first Turkish squad since 1954 to qualify for the 24-nation World Cup finals.

In order to complete the real estate bonanza, the players need to win, or possibly tie, an upcoming game in the Soviet Union.

The Turks took a giant step toward a spot in the 1990 finals in Italy by defeating Austria 3-0 last week. They will clinch a place if they win against the Soviets, and even could qualify with a tie if Austria and East Germany play to a tie as well.

Special bonuses for athletes is

common practice in many East bloc countries, but Turkey's relatively recent system is now expanding.

Each Turkish player was given 25 million Turkish liras (\$10,900) as a bonus for the victory over Austria, and promised more for a triumph in the Soviet Union.

The players also received 11 million liras (\$4,800) worth of housing certificates that can be traded for apartment space and have been promised the same amount for success against the Soviet Union.

The certificates are part of a project that allows Turks to invest in apartments that are being built by the government.

Under an incentive system adopted in 1981, elite Turkish athletes have been awarded significant prizes by the government

for successful performances in international competition.

Before creation of that system, amateur athletes were forbidden to receive gifts or prizes and many suffered hard times after retirement.

Among them were Ali Riza Alan, who won a world championship in freestyle wrestling in 1970 and ended up as a night guard at a factory, and Huseyin Aktas, who was the Balkan marathon champion four times but later became a street vendor.

About 50 athletes, mostly taekwondo champions, have benefited from the system so far. The biggest winner has been Naim Sulaymanoglu, the world and Olympic champion weightlifter, who has received 11 houses — some from private institutions.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A6 ♠985 ♠K952 ♠AK7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
- What action do you take?  
A.—Partner has shown a weak hand with spade length. Even though you have an absolute maximum of trump opening bid, the fact you have only two spades bars you from further action. Pass.
- Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AJ6 ♠AK72 ♠KQ9 ♠AQ2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
- What do you bid now?  
A.—Because of your balanced hand and minor-suit tenace, three no trump has a certain attraction, but partner has announced an unbalanced hand, and your spade support is too good to conceal. Wisdom dictates a raise to four spades. Three no trump could result in a missed slam when partner devalues his hand due to the lack of a fit.
- Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q93 ♠QJ762 ♠6 ♠J765  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ DBL ?
- What action do you take?  
A.—Your hand is virtually trickless on defense, but your singleton and five-card support for partner's suit should provide a considerable number of tricks on offense. Jump to three hearts. Over a takeout double, that jump raise is preemptive.
- Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK105 ♠9873 ♠85 ♠K62  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ DBL ?
- What action do you take?  
A.—If you have a conventional method to show a limit raise after a takeout double, this hand is perfect for it. If those means are not part of your arsenal, the correct way to show a hand of 10 points or better is to start with a redouble.
- Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q76 ♠AKQ983 ♠7 ♠Q102  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
- What action do you take?  
A.—Don't let the quality of your heart suit spur you to some rash action—you have a minimum opening bid, and no more. Bid two hearts. In this sequence that guarantees a six-card suit.
- Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠6 ♠J954 ♠7632 ♠AK83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
- What action do you take?  
A.—The only action that we consider wholeheartedly is a pass—that shows a lack of appreciation of the playing power of your hand. Indeed, we consider a raise to three hearts a slight underbid. However, four hearts would be more of an overbid, so we'll make the conservative choice and bid three hearts.



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## THE Daily Crossword by S.E. Wilkinson

ACROSS

1 Give in to  
2 Give rise to  
3 Water-tight  
4 Minor peninsula  
5 Planet  
6 Clever  
7 Unemployed  
8 Oppose openly  
9 Kindled glow  
10 Agony's land  
20 Tushingham hill  
23 Mountain lake  
24 Yoko  
25 Bull rush  
26 Sue of folklore  
33 Felena of song  
34 Vile one  
35 68  
36 Shipshape  
40 Member of the family  
41 Begh  
42 Hibornia  
43 Uproar  
45 Celina down  
47 Pitch  
48 Trilled  
49 Farmer's favor  
55 Brilliant stroke  
58 Plumed bird  
59 Smooth out  
60 Against  
62 Spider of TV  
61 Verne captain  
62 Tableland  
63 Printer's marks  
64 Will on TV

DOWN

1 In thing  
2 Away from  
3 Pick up  
4 Decay  
5 "No Exit" author  
6 Drives up  
7 Gutture  
8 Stray  
9 She?

10 — the zodiac  
11 In union  
12 Make roll in  
13 In the aisle  
15 Skirt bottom  
21 Droop  
22 — a customer  
25 Scale  
26 Integrity  
27 Remember it  
28 Palette  
29 pigment  
30 Normalized  
31 Plain to see  
32 Overcast  
34 One of the  
37 March gifts  
38 Shadonis  
39 In charge  
40 Paradise  
45 Says it again  
46 Verse leader  
48 Hardy wheat  
49 Study hard  
50 Grooves

51 "— a gal  
52 First name in whodunits  
53 Bird house  
54 A bit  
55 Piece of machinery  
56 Neither partner

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### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

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64 FINE

## RAINBOW

Tel: 625155



Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 9:00

## CONCORD

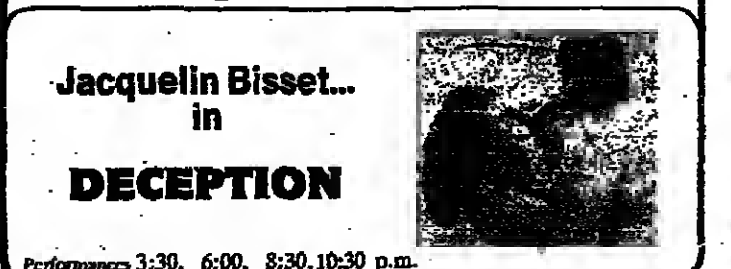
Tel: 677420



Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

## PHILADELPHIA

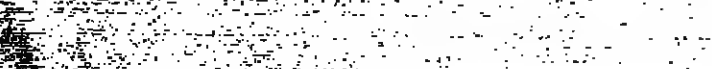
Tel: 634144



Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

## NIJOM

Tel: 675771



Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

## PLAZA

Tel: 677420



Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:00

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# Mengistu demands rebel retreat before peace talks

**ADDIS ABABA (R)** — President Mengistu Haile Mariam took a tough new line against rebels in northern Ethiopia Tuesday, saying he would not talk peace until they withdrew from recent advances.

He urged Ethiopia's one-party parliament to scrap development projects and so free more resources for the war effort in Tigray province.

Mengistu outlined his stance in the speech to parliament which appeared to rule out early peace talks with the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF).

The TPLF said last week it expected to begin preliminary peace talks with government representatives in Rome Nov. 4.

"To avoid more bloodshed, we strongly urge the rebels to stop their wanton destruction and withdraw immediately from Wollo and gondar (provinces)," Mengistu said.

"They can then present their grievances ... in a civilised manner at a peace conference," he added.

The TPLF, which is fighting to overthrow Mengistu's Soviet-backed government and set up a broader-based administration in Addis Ababa, has advanced southwards from its stronghold in Tigray province since the end of August, capturing large areas of Wollo and Gondar.

Diplomats in East Africa said Mengistu appeared to be going back on his offer last May to hold unconditional peace talks with the rebel movements in northern Ethiopia.

He announced that initiative after crushing an attempted coup by several top military commanders demanding a negotiated end to the long-running civil war.

The government subsequently began peace talks with one rebel movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), in the United States in September.

The EPLF, which is fighting for the independence of Eritrea province, a former Italian colony, is due to hold a second round of talks with government representatives in Kenya on Nov. 2.

An EPLF spokesman told Reuters in Nairobi Tuesday that the talks were still due to go ahead as planned.

Whereas the army is still engaged in heavy fighting with the TPLF in Wollo and Gondar, there has been a six-month lull in fighting with the EPLF in Eritrea.

Mengistu said the TPLF was a tribally-based regionalist movement which would tear the country apart unless the government redoubled its military efforts to contain it.

"There is no alternative but to reassess the national budget and shelve most of the development projects so as to withstand the dangerous threat to national unity," he said.

Mengistu delivered a similar message Monday to the leadership of the ruling Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

"The strategy ahead should be of emerging victorious from the conflict with the minimum of delay," he told a special meeting of the Marxist party's central committee.

Diplomats in East Africa say the TPLF, whose activities were until recently confined to Tigray province, is trying to project itself as the nucleus of a national opposition movement.

The government, on the other hand, is trying to brand the TPLF as a regionalist movement seeking more power for the Tigrinya people of northern Ethiopia, with no credibility as a national opposition movement.

Ethiopia's official media seldom comments on the war in the north but Addis Ababa radio



Mengistu Haile Mariam

reported Tuesday that the army had recaptured the small town of Kuta Ber in southern Wollo.

The clandestine radio of the TPLF, monitored in Nairobi, said meanwhile that air force planes had carried out two bombing raids on Mekele, the rebel-held capital of Tigray province.

The radio said 31 people were killed in the first air raid Friday but there were no casualties in the second raid on Sunday, which was apparently aimed at destroying the town's power station.

# Pretoria seeks to soothe white fears

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — The South African government told whites Tuesday not to panic about growing black protest and dismissed rightists' demands for emergency talks on its new tolerance of dissent.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, in a statement aimed at the country's white minority, said there was no reason to panic about law and order following a huge weekend rally near Johannesburg in support of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

The meeting, in effect the first in South Africa by the black nationalist group in almost 30 years, was permitted in line with a new hands-off policy introduced by President F.W. de Klerk's six-week-old government.

But the main opposition Conservative Party (CP) called Sunday's 70,000-strong meeting a blatant challenge to authority and demanded a special sitting of parliament to discuss law and order.

"The basic object of the government, that the proceedings should take place in an orderly fashion and without violence, has been achieved," Coetsee's statement said.

"The government is in control of affairs. There is absolutely no reason to panic or for political parties or individuals to take the law into their own hands."

Consequently there was no reason for parliament to be called into session, he said.

The white-dominated assembly is due to convene in early 1990.

The rally was held to welcome home seven elderly ANC leaders who were released on Oct. 15

# COLUMN 8

## Ex-jailbird reports finding ringed swallow

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — Ornithologists in South Africa finally heard after a quarter of a century what happened to one of their ringed Cape Town swallows from an ex-inmate of a Soviet prison camp who couldn't write before.

The former political prisoner whose name was not disclosed, wrote from Tartu in Estonia that he found the dead swallow on June 4, 1963, at the camp of Sosnovka, near Saransk.

"I have found the relevant date in my papers and I beg your pardon for being silent about this record for such a long time," he wrote, asking for details of where and when it was ringed. The information would be a valuable contribution to our ornithology too," he said. The South African Bird Ringing unit will be in touch.

## Barony restored after 493 years

**LONDON (AP)** — Grey of Codnor is back in the English peerage after being absent for 493 years.

Charles Legh Suldharn Cornwall-Legh, 86, presenting his writ of summons, took his place in the House of Lords Monday as the fifth baron Grey of Codnor.

He is the first holder of the ancient title since the fourth Baron died in 1496 leaving three illegitimate sons without claim to the title.

Cornwall-Legh proved his claim after tracing hundreds of descendants around the world through about 20 generations down five centuries.

His late father began the quest for recognition with a petition to King George V in 1935. The search reached back to a paternal Aunt Lucy of the fourth baron.

"It was very costly but I felt once it had been started I had to go on," said the new Lord Grey, as barons are known.

He is a country squire, once a tea planter in Ceylon — now Sri Lanka — and a former magistrate and high sheriff of Cheshire, the northwest England county where the family live near Knutsford.

"I don't expect to go to the lords very much unless something comes up in which I am specially interested," he said.

The claimant had one opponent: Simon Fletcher, father of actress Susanah York, claimed Aunt Lucy was not the fourth baron's blood aunt and the only heir descended through the Fletcher family line to another aunt. But the House of Lords committee of privileges backed Cornwall-Legh and Queen Elizabeth II finally approved his petition first presented to her grandfather, Sir Nicholas Lyell, the solicitor-general representing the crown, told the committee that the barony was created by King Richard II in 1298 and the title holders had served the state with distinction and fought in the crusades. There is nothing but the title left of the barony.

# S. Africa: Angolans on verge of new ceasefire

**PRETORIA (R)** — The Angolan government and its UNITA guerrilla foes are on the verge of reviving a ceasefire, South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha said Tuesday.

Botha, confirming that he and President F.W. de Klerk would visit the West African state of Ivory Coast in December, said Angola would probably be high on the agenda of talks there.

Asked if he had reason to hope for a new ceasefire in the 14-year-old bush war between

the Angolan government and the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels, Botha told reporters:

"We really hope so. I believe a ceasefire is really possible and we hope so soon."

"From what I understood both sides are on the point of agreeing to a ceasefire."

A truce agreed at a summit of African leaders in Gbadolite, Zaire, June 22 broke down on differing interpretations of what the accord stipulated.

A Foreign Ministry official

said the Ivory Coast meeting, the first between de Klerk and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, was part of an attempt by the new South African head of state to get to know African leaders following his inauguration six weeks ago.

In the months before September's segregated parliamentary elections, won by his white national party, de Klerk made similar familiarisation trips to Mozambique, Zambia and Zaire.

Ivory Coast has long had friendly if unofficial ties with South Africa and de Klerk's predecessor, P.W. Botha, met Houphouet-Boigny in Ivory Coast last year.

The visit will be de Klerk's first as president to a black African country.

Houphouet-Boigny, at 84 a leading black African statesman, announced the visit Monday.

"Politically he probably just wants to be kept in the picture about the internal situation in South Africa," said Richard Cornwell of the Africa Institute

# Sinhalese monk killed in raid

**COLOMBO (Agencies)** — Troops raided a Buddhist temple in Sri Lanka's central province and shot dead three rebels, including a monk, the government said on Tuesday.

They were among 13 people reported killed in political violence across Sri Lanka during the 24 hours to Tuesday morning.

The government said the slain monk, Pasodyaya Saranankara, was an area leader and coordinator of the People's Liberation Front (JVP) fighting to topple the government.

An army deserter was also killed in the raid on the Pattigolle Temple in Kandy district.

Security sources said several monks, suspected to be active members of the front, have been arrested in the past two years.

Buddhist sources said nearly 30 monks have been killed by security forces during the two-year anti-government campaign by the front, whose members are mostly youth from the majority Sinhalese community.

In the 24-hour period security forces arrested 101 suspected rebels in cordon and search operations, and recovered several weapons and army uniforms, the



**'INFORMER' SLAIN** — A group of villagers examine the body of an alleged army informer in central Kandy, Sri Lanka, after he was killed by the People's Liberation Front. The front took credit for the slaying in a note left at the scene warning others not to help or inform on them to the security forces in the ongoing battle between the government and Sinhalese extremists.

# Police club anti-KGB protesters in Moscow

**MOSCOW (Agencies)** — Riot police wielding truncheons repeatedly charged and clubbed demonstrators Monday night following a candlelight vigil outside KGB headquarters in memory of Stalin's victims.

Scores of protesters were knocked to the ground, beaten and dragged into police buses, according to reporters for the AP who witnessed the scene.

It appeared to be the harshest treatment of protesters in Moscow in more than 18 months, and came amid a more permissive political climate instituted under President Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms.

About 1,000 Soviets converged on the Lubyanka KGB headquarters, in central Moscow after dusk to mark the unofficial "day of the political prisoner" and mourn the millions wrongly imprisoned or killed under Josef Stalin.

The hour-long protest, in which two rows of people holding flickering candles lined up on three sides of the building, proceeded peacefully. It had been organised by the Memorial Society, which seeks to commemorate those who suffered unjustly under Stalin, and the Democratic Union, a self-styled opposition to the Communist Party.

At the end of the demonstration, a splinter group of about 500 people, mostly young men, marched off in the direction of Pushkin Square, a favourite site for human rights activists.

Chanting "Shame on the KGB" and "The KGB is the enemy of the people," the group was confronted without warning by riot police two blocks from Pushkin Square as they passed out leaflets.

The white-helmeted police, armed with black rubber truncheons, formed a skirmish line and waded into the protesters, clubbing at least four to the ground and dragging them into nearby buses for detention.

The demonstrators retreated, then reformed and headed to Gorky Street, the main thoroughfare leading to Pushkin Square. The riot police and other uniformed officers scaled off the square and split the protesters into two groups.

On Gorky Street, riot police again charged the demonstrators, taking about six into custody. As the protesters were dragged to the buses, spectators shouted, "shame, shame."

**Walkout at coal mine**

A walkout at the largest coal mine in the far north Vorkuta region continued for a sixth day Monday, the TASS news agency said.

Meanwhile, strike leaders at other mines said they would hold two-hour "pre-emptive" strikes beginning Nov. 1 to pressure the government into granting promised benefits. TASS said.

# Deng accuses U.S. of 'deep involvement' in Chinese unrest

**PEKING (Agencies)** — China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping accused the United States Tuesday of being "involved too deeply" in the unrest which swept Peking in June, the official New China News Agency (NCNA) reported.

"Frankly speaking, the U.S. was involved too deeply in the turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion which occurred in Beijing not long ago."

"China was the real victim and it is unjust to reproach China for it," Deng told former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

Deng told Nixon, who is on a private visit to China, it was up to the United States to take the initiative in improving relations.

It was the strongest accusation yet levelled against the United States but the 85-year-old Chinese leader was not quoted as specifying how the United States had been involved.

China has in the past accused "hostile foreign forces" of fueling protests which presented the Communist leadership with its most serious challenge since the 1949 revolution.

Hundreds, possibly thousands, of people were killed on June 3 and 4 when the People's Liberation Army clashed through Peking to clear Tiananmen Square of student protesters who had been waging a three-month campaign for democracy and freedom.

Deng said the United States was



Deng Xiaoping

now capable of taking the initiative, an apparent reference to President George Bush's ban on high-level contacts with China as well as military cooperation and government loans.

Speaking to reporters after their meeting, Nixon said Sino-U.S. relations were at their lowest point since 1972 when he travelled to Peking to lead the way to establishing diplomatic relations.

Deng, who as chairman of the Communist Party's Central Military Commission ordered the June crackdown, said China and the United States needed to cooperate for strategic reasons.

"Regarding state to state relations we should focus on the strategic interests of each country and we should not talk about the historic roots or the differences in ideology or the strength of a country," Deng told Nixon as reporters listened.

Each country had to consider the "long-term strategic interests," of the other, Deng said.

"If you can proceed from this angle then you can find a proper solution. It takes courage to act in this spirit," he added.

Nixon said Sino-U.S. relations had been badly hurt by the events of June.

"The damage is very great. The point I must emphasise is this is without question the most serious situation in terms of Sino-American relations since 1972," Nixon said.

He said the damage could be repaired if the two sides kept talking and set aside ideological differences.

Nixon is the most prominent American to visit China since June. However U.S. embassy officials stress he is travelling as a private citizen and that his trip does not represent a break in Bush's ban on high-level contacts.

Nixon told Deng he had watched Chinese-American relations for 17 years and that China must understand the depth of U.S. concern over the government's suppression of the pro-democracy movement.

A member of the Nixon party who attended the meeting described it as a "tough, 40-hours-barred exchange" that covered the bloodshed in Beijing last June.

# WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

## Norwegian may head UNHCR

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is proposing to nominate former Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg as the new U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), informed U.N. sources said Monday.

If endorsed by the General Assembly, Stoltenberg, 58, would succeed Jean-Pierre Hocke of Switzerland, whose Nov. 1 resignation was announced last Thursday after he came under fire for alleged misuse of funds and was blamed for rising costs and low staff morale.

Hocke, 51, a former official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), said he was prevented from carrying out his job of caring for some 14 million refugees worldwide because of a campaign of "anonymous and public attacks."

Perez de Cuellar called in the chairman of the U.N.'s five regional groups Monday and proposed Stoltenberg's candidacy for the Geneva-based post, the sources said.

The chairmen were expected to report back soon, after consulting their groups. Assuming there are no objections, Perez de Cuellar would be able to announce the nomination and seek quick approval by the assembly.

## Amateur astronomer discovers asteroids

**LONDON (AP)** — An amateur astronomer using a homemade telescope said Monday he discovered three new minor planets, or asteroids, and the editor of Astronomer magazine said he was the first Briton to make such a find in 80 years.

Brian Manning said he spotted the asteroids between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars using a 25-centimetre reflector telescope set up in his back yard in Kidderminster, 150 kilometres northwest of London.

Editor Guy Hurst, who keeps track of all European astronomical discoveries, said Manning's sightings were run through the International Astronomical Union computer in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and found to be previously unknown.

"To go for 80 years with no discovery, it is very important for British astronomy," Hurst told the Associated Press.

Manning's work, although he is an amateur, is rated as high as professional.

## U.S. warplane 'bombs' cruiser

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — A U.S. warplane accidentally dropped a 227-kilogram bomb on the navy guided-missile cruiser USS Reeves during manoeuvres in the Indian Ocean Monday, slightly injuring five sailors and leaving a 1.5-metre hole in the ship's main

deck, the navy said. The bomb, which detonated upon impact, set off a small fire that was quickly extinguished, said Bruce Cole, a navy spokesman at the Defense Department.

The five sailors received minor injuries that did not require outside medical assistance, Cole said. The cruiser was located about 50 kilometres from Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The aircraft, an single-seat F-A-18 Hornet, had been dispatched from the carrier USS Midway. The plane returned to the Midway where the pilot was debriefed by navy officials, Cole said.

Cole said the F-A-18's pilot "inadvertently" dropped the bomb during "routine weapons training."

## Traditionalists vow to resist women priests

**LONDON (AP)** — Traditionalist Anglican clergymen resolved Monday to fight on against women priests even if the Church of England approves them. There were only a few abstentions during voting on a resolution opposing women's ordination. No one voted against the resolution at the end of a meeting of more than 1,000 clergy at the church's headquarters in Westminster.

Bishop of London Graham Leonard, unofficial leader of the opposition movement, said in the keynote speech: "We must declare ourselves so that we may resist and, it is to be hoped, be enabled to repel it."

The meeting, organised by clergy who call their movement Crisis of Conscience, took place ahead of next week's regular November session of the policymaking general Synod of the Anglican State Church.

## Two killed in Bogota blast

**BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)** — A gunman and a policeman were killed by a grenade that exploded as the former prepared to toss it at a passing police patrol Monday night, police said.

They said an accomplice and a second police officer were wounded in the explosion in El Minuto de Dios, a northwestern suburb of this capital city of six million people.

Two other bombs exploded late Monday in south and central Bogota, but no casualties were reported, authorities said.

One bomb destroyed part of a bank front and neighbouring buildings and the other caused minor damage at the social security building.

The latest incidents, following violence late Sunday that wounded two journalists, apparently came in response to a decision by the government of President Virgilio Barco to refuse to negotiate with drug traffickers.

# Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	WIND
AMSTERDAM	11	16	61 Rain
ATHENS	11	16	24 Rain
BAHRAIN	24	34	59 Clear
BANGKOK	24	33	91 Clear
BUENOS AIRES	15	28	78 Cloudy
Cairo	18	28	78 Clear
CHICAGO	12	24	74 Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	14	57 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	08	15	59 Rain
GENEVA	11	18	67 Rain
HONG KONG	24	27	81 Clear
ISTANBUL	11	19	66 Clear
LONDON	12	16	64 Clear
LOS ANGELES	11	23	76 Clear
MADRID	07	21	70 Clear
MECCA	29	34	91 Clear
MONTREAL	09	20	68 Clear
MOSCOW	01	14	45 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	13	24	84 M.M.
NEW YORK	11	23	76 Clear
PARIS	13	15	59 Rain
ROME	08	18	65 Clear
SYDNEY	13	26	77 Clear
TOKYO	11	22	70 Clear
VIENNA	12	18	65 Rain

M - indicates missing information.